THE

HORSEMAN's SURE GUIDE;

OR,

Every Man his Own FARRIER.

Containing every Thing relating to the

ART OF FARRIERY,

And the proper MANAGEMENT of HORSES.

Being a *New* and much *more Complete Book of* FARRIERY and HORSEMANSHIP, than any hitherto publiſhed.

Of the *great Variety* of Articles comprized in this *New Publication*, we can only mention the following *General Heads* in this Title Page:

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on *all* the *various Accidents* and *Diſeaſes* to which *Horſes* are liable, wherein are given a *full Explanation* of the moſt *efficacious* and *approved* METHODS of *curing* the ſeveral DISTEMPERS, &c. and uſeful *Cautions* and *Obſervations* concerning their SYMPTOMS; by which any Perſon may *manage* his own HORSES, and *cure* their *Diſorders in the beſt Manner without applying to a* FARRIER.

LIKEWISE

IMPORTANT ADVICE, reſpecting the *Buying* and *Choice* of HORSES; ſetting forth their real *Qualities*, and guarding the Reader againſt all their *Blemiſhes*, particularly thoſe of the *Eyes*, *Legs*, *Wind*, *&c.*

TOGETHER WITH

The Beſt INSTRUCTIONS *for* RIDING,

Which *alone* will be abſolutely *ſufficient* with a little Practice, to make any Perſon *ride* in a *graceful Manner*, and perform a *Journey* with *Eaſe* and *Pleaſure*.

To which are added

AMPLE DIRECTIONS for the *Treatment* of *Poſt-Chaiſe* and other *Travelling* HORSES after violent Exerciſe;

A *Liſt* of the *Materials*, *Medicines*, *Ointments* and *Drugs*, which a GENTLEMAN FARRIER ſhould keep by him:

And *many other uſeful Particulars* worthy the Peruſal of ALL PERSONS CONCERNED IN HORSES.

By JOHN MAPLES, of *North-Allerton*.

The Whole being the Reſult of many Years Obſervation and ſucceſsful Practice upon the Author's own Horſes.

London: Printed for ALEX. HOGG, No. 16, *Pater-Noſter-Row*.

(Price ONE SHILLING.)

The Act for laying a Duty on Poſt-Horſes, &c. being now commenced, the following particulars are extracted therefrom for the Uſe of our Readers, as they are not generally underſtood.

On, and after the 6th day of July, 1779, every perſon, going poſt, is to pay the duty of 1d. per mile, for each horſe ſo hired, to the innkeeper, poſtmaſter, or other perſon letting ſuch horſes, who at the ſame time is to deliver to him a Stamp-Office ticket, expreſſing the number of horſes, and miles he has paid for, and the day of the month. This ticket is to be left at the firſt turnpike the traveller comes to, otherwiſe the turnpike man muſt not let him paſs till he has paid 1s. 6d. for each horſe, for ſuch his neglect, which money the turnpike man may keep for his own uſe.

Every perſon who hires horſes by the day, or for leſs than a day, is to pay the duty of 1d. per mile, for each horſe, to the innkeeper, poſtmaſter, or other perſon who lets the ſame, before they are uſed, provided the diſtance he is going is declared at the time of hiring; but if the diſtance is not declared, then he is to pay 1s. for each horſe he hires, and is to receive likewiſe a Stamp-Office ticket, expreſſing the number of horſes, and having the words, *for a day*, printed thereon, and is likewiſe to declare whether he intends to return the ſame day, in which caſe the innkeeper, &c. is to write upon the ticket, *to return*, and if he actually does return before twelve o'clock at night, then ſuch money is to be returned to him by the innkeeper, poſtmaſter or other perſon who received the ſame.

Mem. This ticket for a day is to be ſhewn at the ſeveral turnpikes, but is not to be left at any; the ſum of 1s. 6d. for each horſe being only to be demanded by the toll-gate keeper where the traveller *going poſt* ſhall have neglected to take, or ſhall refuſe to deliver to the toll-gate keeper the ticket received from the poſtmaſter, innkeeper, or other perſon, with the word *miles* inſerted therein.

PREFACE.

THE author is induced to ſend the following performance into the world, that the public may have a compleat and comprehenſive view of a ſubject ſo intereſting to the generality of mankind, who have any fondneſs or uſe for that noble and uſeful animal, the Horſe. He acknowledges that there are many publications already extant, but he believes he can ſafely affirm, that there is none at once ſo comprehenſive and ſo cheap as the preſent. The ſubſtance of all that has hitherto been written upon the ſubject, together with a variety of receipts, remarks and obſervations, entirely new, and which never before ſaw the ſun, are here preſented to the reader for the ſmall ſum of One Shilling. A price ſo trifling and fixed ſo low, in order that no perſon may be without this New Book, which muſt of neceſſity prove generally uſeful to all who are any way concerned with the ſubject.

The technical terms of art, which ſome who underſtand them are ſo fond of uſing, are here purpoſely avoided, becauſe they would perplex the reader rather than inſtruct him; and it has been the author's conſtant endeavour to explain himſelf where he thought

the meaning dubious, that the meaneſt capacity may obtain as much information from a book of ſuch univerſal utility as well as the man of letters. If the ſtile ſhould in any place be rather inaccurate, the candid reader will excuſe it, and impute the defect to the author's deſire of rendering the performance extremely plain and intelligible.

The author has no other apology to make for ſending this piece into the world, than the comprehenſive nature and cheapneſs of it, together with many new improvements in the art of Farriery which are here made public; to which the reader will give him leave to add his hopes, that Farriery being thus rendered plain and familiar, and as there are ſuch various directions given for the proper management of horſes under almoſt every poſſible circumſtance, that gentlemen will be induced to pay more attention to their horſes than they generally do, and reſcue the practice chiefly, if not entirely, out of the hands of many bungling Farriers, who kill much oftener than they cure, and frequently procraſtinate the diſtemper to an unuſual length, that the length of their own bills may be occaſioned thereby; a practice ſo brutal and ſo diſhoneſt that every one muſt reprobate, who has any compaſſion for a diſtreſſed animal, or any regard for his own pocket.

JOHN MAPLES.

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THE

THE HORSEMAN's Sure Guide,

In every Thing relating to

FARRIERY,

And the proper

MANAGEMENT OF A HORSE.

Important and Serious Advice to every one going to purchaſe a Horſe out of a Dealer's Hands.

AN horſe is a moſt noble and uſeful animal, daily obſervation and experience ſufficiently prove this aſſertion; it is needleſs, therefore, to deſcant upon a ſubject ſo generally allowed, but I believe there is not any in the whole brute creation we are more liable to be deceived in: And when you add to this difficulty the many devices of the Dealers, who will, if they can, hide real defects, and diſcover imaginary excellencies, it is quite neceſſary you ſhould have ſome guide to go by, and not be the dupe of men whoſe buſineſs it is to

impoſe upon your credulity. Many people are apt to imagine, that it is no harm to deceive you in a horſe; I ſuppoſe their own conduct alone has eſtabliſhed their opinion of its propriety. But why in the name of common ſenſe ſhould not a deception here be as inconſiſtent with friendſhip or morality, as in the purchaſe of any other animal or commodity? Yet we muſt take the world as we find them, and as they are combined to deceive in this, and to plead in behalf of ſuch deception, we muſt be the more wary and cautious. I will, therefore endeavour, according to the beſt of my abilities and experience, and they are ſuch in this particular line which I think will not be doubted, to give my opinion upon the perfections of this noble and uſeful animal, and direct your choice in the purchaſe of him; for every perſon ought, in the firſt inſtance, ſurely to ſee that his intended purchaſe is as free from blame as poſſible; when after all our ſearch, we ſhall find many occaſional diſorders to combat. This, I believe, will be acknowledged by all who have had any thing to do, either more or leſs, in the purchaſe of theſe animals.

If you have to do with a Dealer in Horſes, and mean to purchaſe one, ſee how he ſtands in the ſtable, and that no perſon is in the ſtall with him. You will then have an opportunity of ſeeing how he ſtands upon his legs; for if he has any complaint in any of them, he will ſoon diſcover it, by his eaſing or ſhifting the poſition of the one affected. You will likewiſe ſee if he ſtands properly, and that his fore legs are not too much under his body; for it is a very great property in a horſe, when his fore hoofs and his cheſt are perpendicular.

When the horſe is taken out of the ſtable, ſee that neither the ſtable-keeper, or any of his attend-

ants,

ants, play tricks with him, by figging or otherwiſe; for you may be ſure they will take every advantage to ſet him off, and when that advantage, which is a very temporary one, ſubſides, his appearance will not be near ſo advantageous as before; to this end, you had better be the laſt in the ſtable, and keep a watchful eye over their conduct. If you mean not to be deceived, take care then of every punctilio; for you ought to be armed with every caution, when you have ſo many to deal with who are embarked in one common cauſe, I mean that of impoſition.

Never be deceived by appearances; though you like the look of a horſe, don't buy him till you ride him, for he may ſtumble and fall. If the Dealer has any fairneſs or candour, and you are at all known to him, he will not object to your riding him a few miles; for if he does, I ſhould ſtrongly ſuſpect he has ſome material fault or blemiſh. When you are upon his back, ride him careleſsly with a looſe rein, and let him neither feel ſpur nor whip; you will then have an opportunity of knowing whether he is a ſtumbler or not, and goes clean from the ground. When if you like his manner of going and his different paces, you muſt proceed to examine the different parts of his body, particularly his teeth, his eyes, his legs and his wind.

Of a Horse's Teeth, *whereby his age is diſcovered.*

There are ſo many methods taken by Dealers to prevent your diſcerning the age of a horſe by his teeth, that you need be very curious in the examination.

When a horſe is between two or three years old he changes his teeth, and at three years old he has eight colt's teeth and four horſe's; the colt's

teeth are round and white, and the horſe's are large, flat and yellow, and have in the middle of their extremities a black deep hole.

As the horſe's age increaſes and he is coming four years old, he loſes his four middle teeth, and cuts four more in their place; and at this age you cannot well fail of being certain as to the true ſtate of it; for he has now eight horſe's teeth and four colt's, and if you adhere to the different deſcriptions I juſt now gave, you cannot be deceived.

At five years old he ſheds the four colt's teeth, and now he has none but horſe's teeth in his mouth; if you perceive his two lower tuſks coming, you may know he is riſing five, though his colt's teeth may not be all gone; and you may be certain if all his colt's teeth are gone and no tuſks appear, that the Dealer has pulled out his colt's teeth in order to make him appear five, when, in reality, he is no more than four years old.

You will remember that I told you, at three years old he had four horſe's teeth, viz. two upper and two under, which are called Pincers; now when he is coming ſix years old, the black deep cavity in theſe Pincers fill up, and you can only diſcover a black ſpot.

As he comes ſeven years of age, his two middle teeth fill up in the ſame manner; and when he is ſeven paſt, all his teeth are filled up, ſo that there can be no certain aſcertainment of his age after this period.

You may make ſome tolerable gueſs, though not with preciſion; for inſtance, if his tuſks are pointed flat, and have two ſmall channels within ſide, he is not old; if his tuſks are round within as well as without (which is generally the caſe between eleven and twelve years of age) you can only judge by the ſituation of the teeth; long teeth

are

are generally eſteemed a ſign of age; but if they hang over, and puſh forward, you may believe him to be young.

Thus much for the different ages of horſes and the ſituation of their teeth; I would now adviſe every purchaſer of a horſe, if he means to keep him long, and uſe him only himſelf, to make choice of one of about five years old; he is then fit for work, ſuppoſing he has not been rode much before; the purchaſer will train him to his method of riding, and if every other piece of advice given him in this treatiſe is attended to, his choice will, without any extraordinary accident, be a good ſervant for as many years as he can deſire in any reaſon.

Of the EYES *of a* HORSE.

The eyes of a horſe, being the commanding features, ſhould be particularly examined, which may be done in a dark ſtable with a candle, or by bringing him out of it into the open day; but take care that the ſtable keeper does not lead him by the ſide of a white wall, for there the Dealers like to ſhew him beſt, as his eyes appear to greater advantage.

If his eyes appear of the middle ſize, round, ſhining and black, and as tranſparent as poſſible, and that in rolling about very little of the white appears, you may pronounce his eyes good, and that he is a horſe of mettle.

If the white of the eye appears of the colour of a withered leaf; or if he is moon-eyed, which may be known by his weeping, and by his having one eye bigger than the other; or if there is any protuberance proceeding from the corner of the eye, I would advice you not to buy him, as one or the other of theſe will always prevent his ſeeing

clearly, and perhaps totally deprive him of his ſight.

You ſhould alſo carefully obſerve, that his eye-lids and eye-brows are free from bunches, and that the part round the under eye-lid is not ſwelled. You ſhould likewiſe ſee that the circle round the ſight is clear and diſtinct, and when he comes out of the ſtable obſerve whether or not he wrinkles his brow, and throws up his head in order to receive more light, for theſe are infallible marks of bad eyes.

The very ſmall and the very large eye are both in danger; the one from the want of neceſſary fluids, and the other from having too much of them. Long oval eyes, where the two angles are pointed, are always weak; and if the horſe ſtares, looks upward, and lifts his feet high from the ground when he comes out of the ſtable, you may be ſure his eyes are failing. The wall-eye is generally good, and if you obſerve the pupil of the eye to contract after coming out of a dark place, if the eye-lid and the upper coat of the eye are thin and free from bunches, if it is ſprightly and the horſe looks briſkly about him, you may very ſafely conclude that his eyes are good.

Of the LEGS *of a* HORSE.

I once before remarked and again repeat it, that you ſhould particularly remark the mode of his ſtanding in the ſtable, that he does not favor any leg in particular, but that he leans his weight equally on them all: Alſo that his fore legs are in as direct a line from his body as poſſible, that he does not ſtand bending or trembling forward.

When he is brought out of the ſtable, look well to his feet, ſee that they are black and ſmooth, as well as tough, rather long than round, as well as deep

deep and hollow; not too hard and brittle, nor too ſoft; the hair about the crown of the hoof ſhould lie ſmooth and cloſe, and the fleſh flat and even; the hoof ſhould be neither too thin nor too thick. Narrow heels are bad, the quarters ſhould have a round turn as they come nigh the heel, and if the heels are either high or low, they are faulty.

The paſtern joints ſhould be clean and free from all ſorts of ſwellings; they ſhould be ſtrong, ſhort, upright, and well knit together; for if they are the reverſe of theſe, he is not worth purchaſing. You ſhould likewiſe obſerve, that his ſhoulders, knees and paſterns, all act in concert, and that one motion actuates the whole; they alone can be ſaid to move well and freely. Long paſterns are weak, and too ſhort ones will not bend; you ſhould therefore ſee that he bends them freely.

His knees ſhould be both of a ſize, and not one bigger and rounder than the other; they ſhould likewiſe be lean and ſinewy, ſtraight and not bending, and the back ſinews ſtrong and well braced. If his knees are groſs and fleſhy, if he has any ſcars on them either new or old, and the hair is of a different colour from the reſt, or appears to be broken, you may be ſure he is a ſtumbler, and that he has fallen, and will moſt probably fall with you.

You ſhould pay particular attention to his ſhoulders, they ſhould not be thick, fleſhy or heavy, and ſhould riſe well; for if a horſe or mare is low in the ſhoulders, he or ſhe will very probably break down with hard work, therefore make the jockey place him on even ground, and not where his fore feet riſe higher than behind. See that his ſhoulders lie as backward as poſſible; for an upright ſhouldered horſe carries his weight too forward. On

the

the other hand, you ſhould take care that his ſhoulders are not too thin; for if he has thin ſhoulders and a narrow cheſt, they are a ſure ſign of weakneſs.

Splints, ſpavins and windgalls ſhould be very much guarded againſt, for where either of them obtain in a great degree, they are very prejudicial. You ſhould therefore carefully look for them, and not purchaſe the horſe if they are bad, but the Dealer will uſe many artifices to hide them.

Of a Horse's Wind.

The beſt method to diſcover whether the horſe's wind is ſound and free, is to give him a handſome gallop. It is very certain that ſome horſes will breathe thick when their wind is ſound, but then it is owing to groſs feeding and want of exerciſe; but if he has had proper exerciſe, and has theſe ſymptoms, ſuch as pinching in his flanks with a ſlow motion, or if they heave double and irregular, or if while he ſtands in the ſtable he blows at his noſtrils as if he had juſt been galloping, you may be certain his wind is touched.

Thus I have gone through the four principal things, viz. his teeth, his eyes, his legs and his wind; There are many other rules to be laid down in the purchaſe of a horſe, and I ſhall here curſorily mention them.

Broad dangling ears, a ewe neck, a gooſe rump, cat, or battle hams, look very ungraceful. Horſes that have too much fire are very troubleſome, while on the other hand the ſluggiſh are inſufferable. A fearful ſtartliſh horſe always expoſes you to danger as well as the vicious and revengeful. Upon the whole then I would adviſe that you avoid the bad qualities above-mentioned, that you pay a ſtrict attention to the rules laid down under the four general heads

heads, and in addition thereto obſerve that his countenance is open and chearful, his carcaſe of a proper proportion, his ribs large, his flanks ſmooth and full, and that his haunches do not riſe higher than his ſhoulders. Collect as many of theſe perfections and qualities in an horſe as you can, if you mean he ſhould do you credit and ſervice.

General Directions *in regard to the* Treatment *and* Management *of* Horses.

The ſtable is too much adopted, as the reſidence of horſes, in the metropolis where people have not the convenience of turning them out as they have in the country; this, together with their conſtant feeding upon corn and hay, makes them hide bound, greaſy, and brings a number of other ders conſequent upon ſuch a manner of keeping them; but as there is no remedy for this abſolutely, care ſhould be taken that their food is not too groſs, and they have not too much corn given them; though this caution I believe is needleſs where horſes ſtand at livery. You ſhould likewiſe obſerve, that their heels are conſtantly well cleaned out and rubbed, and that they have daily moderate exerciſe.

In the month of May and June, it is neceſſary, at leaſt, to give them a run in ſome convenient field: I particularize theſe months becauſe then the graſs is ſweet and wholeſome, and they are not diſturbed with the flies, as in the later months of July, Auguſt and September. This is particularly requiſite for all who have been hard worked, have ſtiff limbs, ſwelled legs, or windgalls. Slight lamenefſes are beſt cured in this manner, and they will receive much greater advantage if you take off their ſhoes, for this moiſtens the hoof,

and

and the ſtrength of the limb affected is ſooner reſtored.

In particular diſorders, ſuch as the ſurfeit, and where the greaſe obtains in any great degree, the ſalt marſhes are very ſalutary; for there they purge copiouſly, both by dung and urine, and an alterative in the whole ſyſtem is produced. Strong remedies like this are the moſt effectual and ſuitable for obſtinate diſorders; but if your horſe is internally unſound, it may prove fatal to him; if otherwiſe, he will be eſtabliſhed in better health, have firmer fleſh, and the more capable of doing your work than ever he was before.

Proper care muſt be taken of him, whether he is removed from common paſture, or the ſalt marſhes, into the ſtable. He is ſometimes apt to grow hot and coſtive. You muſt then mix bran and chopt hay with his corn, and ſometimes feed him with ſcalded bran without any corn, for a week or a fortnight together, according to the ſtrength or continuance of the diſorder. Obſerving to give him moderate exerciſe, and by no means to over ride him.

You cannot be too particular in the obſervance of this general maxim, viz. bleeding and purging horſes ſhould be avoided as much as poſſible, and eſpecially the latter: I have known many people extremely fond of doctoring their horſes as well as themſelves, when they are in perfect health, and have thereby been the cauſe of their death. As temperance is the beſt phyſic for the human ſpecies, ſo proper food, exerciſe, and well dreſſing, will cure many trifling diſeaſes to which horſes are ſubject. Their food is ſimple, conſiſting of grain and herbage, but great care ſhould be taken in the choice of theſe. You ſhould chuſe your oats of a good colour and ſmell, ſeeing that they

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are well ripened; this ſuits an Engliſh horſe much better than barley or peas; and if you mix a little cut ſtraw or hay with the oats, it will agree with them ſtill better, and be a great help to thoſe troubled with rots or indigeſtions.

Beans are very nouriſhing and ſtrengthening to horſes uſed to much labour, and given in proper proportion agree very well with them: But this diet ſhould be totally avoided when your horſe has little to do, and ſtands much in the ſtable: In this caſe it will heat his blood, and breed many humours in conſequence thereof.

See that your hay is well made and got in, and that it does not heat too much in the rick, which will be the caſe if it is put up too wet; for as this is a material article of food, extraordinary care ſhould be taken to obtain the beſt, whether you make it yourſelf, or buy it at market.

If you have an opportunity to keep your horſe out in the field all the year, I would adviſe you by all means to do it, provided you have a good pool of water in the field, which is preferable to a running ſtream for many reaſons, and that you have likewiſe a ſhed built where he can retire from any bad weather, and eat hay or graze as he pleaſes. If you chuſe to hunt him, give him ſome corn in addition to the above, and you will find by the above treatment he will be the leſs liable to ſickneſs and the greaſe, and will do your work much better than if kept in the ſtable.

With regard to the feeding of horſes no general rule can be given, but I muſt obſerve that it is very abſurd to give your horſe the ſame regular food, whether he works or not. This practice is ſelf-contradictory; for horſes who conſtantly work ſhould be well fed, otherwiſe, how will they be able to ſuſtain the fatigue? But in this the appe-

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tite and ſize of the horſe muſt be conſulted; for it is neceſſary for ſome horſes (though they do no hard work) to be fed more frequently than others. But when you have conſidered the conſtitution of the horſe, and the neceſſary cravings of his nature, you ſhould feed him in proportion to his daily work; or if you want to prepare him for any long journey, it is neceſſary (though he ſhould ſtand in the ſtable for a week or fortnight) to give him regular feeds of corn, that he may be heart-whole, as we ſay, to proceed upon his intended expedition.

Under this general head, I have now only to remark, that a horſe newly bought out of the Dealer's hands, ſhould be uſed with remarkable care and tenderneſs. You ought to place him in a moderately warm ſtable; to leave off his cloathing by degrees; to bleed him ſparingly; and to uſe him to gentle exerciſe; by this method you will ſecure his future health and ſpirits, his fleſh will become firm; for otherwiſe the moſt diſagreeable conſequences will enſue.

Some further DIRECTIONS *for the* PURGING *and* BLEEDING *of* HORSES.

As ſo much depends upon the manner and occaſion of purging and bleeding horſes, you cannot be too particular in attending thereto: I ſhall firſt treat of purging them, as this is too often done without neceſſity, and omitted when it would be highly proper.

When a horſe has not the proper benefit of air and exerciſe in proportion to his food, but is kept much in the ſtable, as alſo horſes that fall off their ſtomach, either from too full feeding or indigeſtion, he ſhould be mildly purged, after he has been previouſly

previouſly prepared by bleeding, having ſome warm maſhes given him, and lowering his diet.

Horſes who are ſubject to ſwelled legs, rheumatic lamenеſſes, and ſtubborn dry coughs, require frequent purges, and between whiles, liquids that may thin their blood.

The time moſt ſuitable for purging a horſe is early in the morning upon an empty ſtomach, and ſome hours after you may give him a warm bran maſh with plenty of water milk warm.

After his phyſic has operated, which perhaps may not be till next day, let him be well cloathed and walked gently about in proportion to the purging of the phyſic, for he ſhould not have too much exerciſe if he purges much, and increaſe his food gradually from a bran maſh to one mixed with oats, taking care that he drinks plentifully of warm water, or rather than not drink at all, if he refuſes that, let him have cold water.

With reſpect to Bleeding. When a horſe looks heavy about the eyes, when he feels hotter than uſual, when he has a cold, fever of any kind, ſtrains, inflammatory diſorders, bruiſes, falls, &c. it is highly neceſſary that he ſhould be bled, as alſo before you purge him, or when he grows fleſhy at graſs, or indeed at any time when he has not his uſual ſprightlineſs, but is ſtupid or heavy.

You will pleaſe to obſerve, that your horſe ſhould always be bled by meaſure; ſome people are very careleſs in this reſpect, and thereby endanger the health of the horſe. I would not adviſe taking away more than two quarts at a time, unleſs the horſe is of a very ſtrong conſtitution indeed.

Bleeding ought to be avoided, if poſſible, in either extremely warm or cold weather, and the horſe's age ought to be conſidered; for a young horſe will ſooner recover the loſs of his blood than

an older. In ſhort, both purging and bleeding ought to be proportioned to his ſtrength.

I ſhall now proceed to give ſome forms of purges which may be uſed upon any of the above mentioned occaſions.

RECEIPT I.

Take half a dram of ſaffron, and the ſame quantity of oil of anniſeed, half an ounce of myrrh, and half an ounce of ginger powdered, with aloes from ten drams to an ounce and an half.

II.

To a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of buckthorn add two drams of jalap, one dram of powdered cloves, and one ounce of aloes, and the ſame quantity of cream of tartar.

III.

Make the following ingredients into a ball with ſyrup of buckthorn, viz. grated ginger one dram, oil of cloves thirty drops, ſuccotrine aloes ten drams, jalap and ſalt of tartar each two drams.

If your horſe loſes his appetite after purging, give him ſome warm ſtomach drink, ſuch as an infuſion of ſaffron, anniſeeds and camomile flowers.

In ſome particular inſtances the phyſic may prove too ſtrong for a horſe of a weak conſtitution; in that caſe, the purging will be too violent and continue too long, this will produce an extraordinary weakneſs, and if not ſtopped in time, may perhaps be fatal to him. In this caſe, I would adviſe the following recipe.

RECEIPT

RECEIPT *neceſſary to be applied when the* PURGING *continues too long.*

Take an ounce of diaſcordium, and put it into a pint of port wine; repeat this every twelve hours till the purging ſubſides.

The Gripes are frequently the conſequence of too violent purging, in which caſe it is neceſſary to apply fat broth clyſters, with about an hundred drops of laudanum in each. Gum arabic water ſhould be given plentifully in caſes like theſe.

A new Preparation for the ARABIC SOLUTION.

Take a gallon of water, with half an ounce of bruiſed cloves, to which you may add an ounce of juniper berries, and an ounce of carraway ſeeds, alſo four ounces of gum arabic, and the ſame quantity of tragacanth; ſimmer all theſe ingredients together over a ſlow fire till they are diſſolved, apply this either in a horn, or otherwiſe, in the quantity of about a quart in half a pail of water.

Though phyſic ſometimes operates too much, at other times it has the contrary effect, and will make the horſe ſwell, as well as refuſe his food and water, and theſe are generally the conſequences of his taking cold, or of your having given him bad drugs. In this caſe, I would recommend either a Diuretic Ball, or a Diuretic Drink. I would here obſerve, that horſes are much more willing to drink palateable and ſweet things, rather than bitter and diſagreeable ones; the former ſhould be given in liquids, and the latter in balls. The drink ſhould be contrived to be as little nauſeous as poſſible, and ſweetened either with honey or liquorice.

On the other hand, the balls you give ſhould not be too large, their make ſhould be oval, and

about the ſize of a pullet's egg; if they are rather too large, they ſhould be dipped in oil, in order to make them ſlip down the eaſier.

I will proceed to give two general Receipts, which will afford the beſt Diuretic Drink and Ball that fall within the compaſs of my knowledge.

Receipt *for a* Diuretic Drink.

Take four ounces of the beſt virgin honey, or yrup of marſh-mallows; a pint of white wine, either port or liſbon; one ounce of nitre; two drams of oil of juniper; two drams of oil of amber unrectified; to which you may add one dram of camphire diſſolved in ſpirits of wine. This will make a moſt pleaſing Diuretic Drink, and in moſt caſes, where they are not very obſtinate indeed, will afford immediate relief.

Receipt *for a* Diuretic Ball.

Take a ſufficient quantity of the ſyrup of marſh-mallows to make the following ingredients into a proper conſiſtency, viz. one ounce of venice turpentine, two drams of unrectified oil of amber, the yolk of an egg, one ounce of nitre, half an ounce of juniper berries, and half an ounce of aniſeeds pounded.

Purging and Bleeding, of which I have already treated, are very neceſſary in the caſes above alluded to, provided you attend to the various remarks and cautions laid down; I will now add ſome few obſervations upon clyſters, with occaſional cautions and remarks, and ſome general Receipts for different kinds of them.

Many people uſe the ſyringe in clyſters, but I prefer

prefer the pipe and bag; becauſe the liquor when preſſed gently up the fundament, paſſes eaſily into the horſe's bowels, remains there a conſiderable time, and is extremely uſeful in cooling and relaxing them: Whereas clyſters adminiſtered with a ſyringe, are thrown up with ſo much force, and ſo ſurpriſes the animal, that he tries to reject it as faſt as you wiſh him to receive it.

I would adviſe, that before you adminiſter emolient clyſters in coſtive diſorders, that you rake the horſe; that is, introduce a ſmall hand well oiled into his fundament; this will bring away any hardened dung that would otherwiſe prevent the operation of the clyſter.

General RECEIPTS *for different Kinds of* CLYSTERS.

RECEIPT *for an emolient* CLYSTER.

Take one pint of linſeed oil, half a pound of venice treacle, a large handful of marſh-mallows, and the ſame quantity of camomile flowers, two ounces of bay-berries and ſweet fennel ſeeds, put theſe ingredients into a gallon of water, and let it boil till it is reduced to three quarts, and apply it when properly cooled, taking particular care that it is not given too hot; and if the horſe is very coſtive, you may add four ounces of cream of tartar.

Horſes are at times ſo much troubled with convulſions that their jaws are frequently locked up, conſequently they cannot receive much nouriſhment at the mouth. In order to ſave him from ſtarving, it muſt be adminiſtered elſewhere; in this caſe, which is rather extraordinary, you may give him by way of clyſter, about three pints of any

mild broth, not too fat, made of ſheep's heads, trotters, or any other kind of nouriſhing food.

Receipt *for a* Restringent Clyster.

To a pint of port wine add two ounces of jeſuits bark, four ounces of diaſcordium, an handful of dry red roſe leaves, and one ounce of balaſtines, let theſe all be boiled together in two quarts of water till they are reduced to one. And this clyſter will anſwer when reſtringents are neceſſary.

Receipt *for a* Purging Clyster.

Take two or three handfuls of marſh mallows, one ounce of ſenna, half an ounce of bitter apple, one ounce of bay-berries, one ounce of bruiſed anniſeed, and half an ounce of ſalt of tartar, boil theſe an hour in three quarts of water, and add four ounces of ſyrup of buckthorn and half a pint of oil.

Remarks *on* Shoeing Horses.

The general practice of ſhoeing horſes ſeems an innovation upon the original laws of nature, which do not ſeem to countenance it in any degree. The many examples in foreign countries, and even in our own, ſufficiently evince this aſſertion; but as cuſtom has brought this into ſuch general uſe, all we have to do is not to ſtem the current, but be as careful as we can in the proper method of ſhoeing them to the beſt advantage.

The preſervation of the foot, as well as the ſafety of their legs, and the care of their motion, ſo much depends upon good ſhoeing, that we cannot be too attentive to the proper mode, which cannot be preſcribed

preſcribed in all caſes without exceptions; for circumſtances in the roads, and peculiarities of feet, may require deviations from the moſt perfect method ever yet propoſed or introduced.

I am a very great enemy to paring away the horſe's ſoal too much, except there is ſome inequality there, and then the reducing it to a proper level will be very beneficial; for if the ſoal is pared too thin, you throw the whole weight of the horſe on the edges of the hoof, you ſubject him to pain and lameneſs, and the ſand and gravel will too eaſily lodge between the ſhoe and the ſoal. For by the connection as well as texture of the horny ſoal, it ſeems deſigned by nature as a cuſhion for the fleſhy ſoal and tendon which reſt upon it, in order to break the violent ſhocks of hard bodies.

The more eaſy and ſlight the ſhoes are, the more active and nimble will the horſe be; this remark is ſufficiently exemplified in race horſes, who are always ſhod as lightly as poſſible; but indeed this method could not, with propriety, be adopted either with draught or ſaddle horſes, inaſmuch as the road and the turf are very different. Thick and heavy ſhoes on horſes will have the ſame effect upon them, as wooden ones have upon men; and unleſs the ſhoe is well fitted and ſits cloſe and even with the hoof, which ſhould not ſpread too much, it will be a ſure means of the horſe's cutting himſelf, and may probably bring him down.

The more the ſoal is covered by the ſhoe, the more likely the horſe is to ſlip and fall, and no more of the toe ſhould be pared away than to keep the foot uniform with the ſhoe; the ſhoe ſhould be made flat, that it may better ſuit the foot, and not too thick or hollow, and by no means to project beyond the horſe's heel.

Of

Of Gelding Horses.

I am really of opinion, that our breed of horſes, or rather the horſes generally uſed by us, would be much more preferable to what they are at preſent, if about half the number were to remain *ungelt*. The matter, in ſome reſpects, ſpeaks for itſelf, and muſt certainly be productive of ſuch good conſequences as that their ſtrength and beauty will be conſiderably increaſed, or rather, to ſpeak more accurately, theſe natural qualities will not be impaired in the manner they generally are.

The principal objection urged againſt their continuing in the manner nature has formed them is, that they are in general very vicious and troubleſome to ride; but I believe this will be obviated by the conſideration that our ſtone-horſes are very much tampered with, in order to excite luſt in them for the purpoſe of getting mares with foal. What wonder then is it if ſuch creatures, uſed at times when they are particularly wanted to vicious habits, ſhould maintain the ſame habits at times when they are not wanted, and that they are in general vicious and troubleſome? But I ſpeak from my own obſervation, that many ſtone-horſes who have not been played tricks of this ſort with, are as quiet as lambs both in the ſtable and upon the road, they are much more able to ſuſtain hard work, are vaſtly ſuperior to geldings in beauty, and I have no doubt if the uſual method of gelding horſes was leſs in practice, the race would be more ſtrong, ſerviceable and beautiful than it is at preſent.

But perhaps I may fail in making converts to my principles; I will, therefore, lay down ſome rules to be obſerved in the gelding of young horſes.

It

It is very ſeldom that any bad conſequence ariſes from the gelding a foal, when the extremities are cauterized and the ſcrotum filled up with ſalt; but this method will ſeldom anſwer the purpoſe when you geld full grown horſes; this requires the greateſt care and attention.

After the ſcrotum or bag is opened and the ſtones are taken out, a ſtrong thread well waxed ſhould be tied round the cord, and then you may cut the teſticle off. This method is preferable to a cauſtic, for ſometimes a violent bleeding will enſue before it is diſcovered.

The uſual digeſtive is as good as any I can preſcribe to dreſs the wound with; but in caſe a fever, or inflammation ſhould enſue, you ſhould bleed him copiouſly, and give him the following purge.

RECEIPT *for a* HORSE *who has a Fever in conſequence of Gelding.*

Take of ſalt of tartar three drams; anniſeed and fennel bruiſed, each half an ounce; two ounces of ſenna; let theſe be infuſed three hours in a pint of boiling water; when this is done, ſtrain it off and diſſolve in it two ounces of cream of tartar, and three ounces of glauber ſalts. This compoſition may be given in a morning.

Should the belly and ſheath ſwell after the operation, they ſhould be fomented two or three times a day, and bathed often with oil of roſes and vinegar; and this ſhould be continued till the ſwelling is gone down entirely.

Of

Of Docking Horses.

The practice of docking horſes prevails ſo much, and as this treatiſe is deſigned to be as extenſively uſeful as poſſible, I ſhall lay down ſome general rules and directions for the operation, and the manner of treating them afterwards.

As I formerly remarked upon bleeding and purging, that neither of theſe can be proper in very hot or in very cold weather if you can poſſibly avoid it, the ſame remark will hold good in reſpect to docking, for very obvious reaſons.

The operation ſhould always be performed by inciſion, while the tail lies on the block, the knife ſhould be paſſed through it from above, and by no means from underneath, as the tendons will be bruiſed by making the blow upon the tail.

The ſearing-iron ſhould be ſmooth, well poliſhed and rubbed clean with a woollen cloth, and you ſhould not apply it flaming hot; for ſometimes in this caſe, you will be obliged to apply it again, as, if it is too hot, it will bring the burnt part away.

The ſtump ſhould be anointed with cooling wound ointment, and afterwards when the ſcar remaining from the healing of the ſore, commonly called an Eſcar, is got off, you may waſh it with lime water.

If the fundament ſhould ſwell, and an inflammation enſue, and if it is likely the inflammation ſhould extend to the bowels, you ſhould uſe cooling and emolient clyſters as often as the caſe requires.

Of NICKING HORSES.

The natural conſtruction of the tail is ſuch, that I cannot better deſcribe it to common underſtandings (for I would wiſh to avoid technical terms as much as poſſible) than by ſaying, that it is elevated by one ſet of muſcles and depreſſed by another; conſequently the depreſſing muſcles muſt be cut and unſtrong, in order that the elevating ones may only operate; and theſe are more numerous, large, and ſtrong than thoſe which depreſs it. The arteries of the tail are eaſily avoided, as they run ſometimes above the bones of the tail, and therefore cannot readily be wounded by the diviſion of the depreſſing muſcles.

The poſition of the horſe after he is nicked, ſhould be ſuch as to keep the extremities from uniting, and it is not neceſſary that the extremities of the tendons ſhould be cut off, as is frequently done. Many methods have been contrived and machines invented to keep the tail in an erect poſture after nicking, but no one has, in my opinion, anſwered ſo well as the general mode of a pulley and weight at the end of the cord.

You ſhould apply ſome lint or tow dipped in powdered roſin and ſpirits of wine between each nick; the number of nicks neceſſary depend in a great meaſure, upon the length of the tail; in general I believe, three are found ſufficient.

RULES *for* BREEDING *and* TRAINING UP COLTS.

In order to have a proper brood mare, you ſhould conſult her ſize and qualities; for as much depends upon the excellency of the mare's nature as there does upon that of the ſtallion. A ſound

half-

half-bred mare, with a large carcaſe, and about fourteen hands and a half high, will generally prove the beſt breeder of colts. If it is neceſſary to be ſo careful in the choice of the mare, it is equally ſo reſpecting the horſe, which ſhould be as free from blemiſh, and of as good ſhape and make as poſſible; his pedigree ought alſo to be conſidered.

As ſoon as your mare has foaled, you ſhould place her and the colt in the freſheſt and ſweeteſt graſs you can get; for this will encreaſe her milk conſiderably, much more ſo than when the paſture has been much foiled. You ſhould contrive, if you can, that the time of her foaling be about the ſpring of the year; for then the mare and the foal may run all the ſummer out of doors, provided you have ſome ſhelter for them in the field, where they may retire from bad weather, or in a cold night.

You ſhould ſeparate them from their dams between the age of ſix and nine months; for experience has ſufficiently proved this to be the beſt ſeaſon. You ſhould place them in clean ſtables, not over warm, as that would make them tender; and it is one principal matter to be attended to, that you bring them up as hardy as poſſible. You muſt at firſt give them bran twice a day with a little hay, which muſt be done as long as it is neceſſary to keep them from their dams, which you will know by their uneaſineſs after them ceaſing; and then you may turn them to graze, taking care not to do it when they are faſting. In the fields they may continue both day and night in the ſummer months, viz. from May to September incluſive, but in the other months they ſhould be taken up every night.

In the ſtable they ſhould frequently have freſh litter, and be often rubbed down; but neither

tied nor curried till they are three years old, for the tenderneſs of their ſkin will not bear any friction.

You ſhould take care that the rack and manger are not placed too high for their reach, as this teaches them to hold up their heads ſo high in general, that you will find it difficult to break them of it, and this will inevitably ſpoil their cheſts by contracting them too much.

The ſtone-colt ſhould be ſeparated from the fillies after they are two years old; for they begin to have a fruitleſs hankering after each other at that period, and when they are about three years, or between that and four years old, you ſhould put them in a breaker's hands, as good a one as you can get.

The laſt piece of advice I ſhall give upon this ſubject is, that they ſhould be rode very gently and uſed with much tenderneſs till they are five years old, when you may work them as you pleaſe.

Useful Directions *for* Riding *in* General, *and how to* Manage Travelling Horses *in particular.*

It is neceſſary that when your horſe is brought out of the ſtable, to look round him, and examine if his girths are tight, that he is not curbed too high, and aſk the oſtler if he has been watered or not, and if his ſhoes are tight; theſe things being done, you ſhould make him ſtand ſteady whilſt you mount, after which you may proceed, uſing the whip and ſpur as ſparingly as you can; for if he is too much whipped and ſpurred without cauſe, when there is a real neceſſity, he will not be properly obſervant of them.

The moſt uſual method adopted to reconcile a horſe's ear to the ſound of a drum, is to beat one near to him whilſt he is eating his corn, this will make the noiſe rather pleaſing than otherwiſe to

him. Whatever object he seems to dislike, I would rather advise you to avoid it than force him up to it; he will by degrees become familiar with any object, if you humour instead of punishing him; for instance, in case you meet a loaded waggon, than which nothing will terrify a horse sooner, press your leg hard on the opposite side, and turn his head the other way, he will then quietly pass, and after a few times meeting the same kind of vehicle, will probably take no notice of it.

If on the contrary you force him up to an object disagreeable to him either by the whip or spur, he naturally imagines that there is something for him to run against, rather than to pass it; yet though I would advise in most cases gentle methods, I would not relax from my design of passing any thing merely because he disliked it; for if he once gets the better of you good-bye to all management of him in future.

Before any long journey is undertaken, you, should take care that your horse is not newly brought up from grass, but that he has some solid food in him; he should likewise be kept in moderate exercise, previous to his setting out; he will then be in good wind, and able to pursue your intended expedition with spirit.

It would be needless to advise every one going to travel to see that every thing is in proper order about his horse; that he is well shod; that the girths and stirrup leathers are good and sound; that few stoppages may be made upon the road.

Always take care that your horse has his feed of corn, at least an hour before you set out in the morning, it will then have time to digest; and if he is watered before you feed him, he will not be so thirsty on the road.

When you mount your horse, ride him gently for

for the first mile or two, his belly will then empty by degrees, and then you may increase your pace.

The first day's journey should be gentle and short, the second day rather longer, and on the third day you may travel as far as you wish, and continue to do so, making the necessary halts, that your business, or either your own or your horse's rest requires.

Before you stop either for breakfast, dinner or supper, about a mile or two from the place you design for either of these purposes, give your horse as much water as he will drink, provided he is cool and temperate, and a person who is careful on a journey will not over heat his horse, and afterwards you may ride him rather briskly, that the water may warm in his belly; this mode is much preferable to giving him drink immediately upon his coming in, for then the water will cool in his belly. But sometimes this cannot be done for want of a convenient watering-place at such a distance from the house, or town you intend stopping at. In this case you must water him near the town, or wherever there is a watering-place, and order the ostler to walk him about for a quarter of an hour before he is put in the stable.

In summer time when the weather is hot, after you have dismounted, let him be hung in the sun without his saddle, as he will dry much faster there than in the stable; but at the same time, see that the ostler gives him fresh hay, and well dresses him, for this is as needful and refreshing to a travelling horse as food itself; then put him into the stable and give him as much oats and beans as his stomach requires, and in proportion to the work you give him.

You should let your horse rest two hours at least between every stage, and if the weather is warm you will find him greatly refreshed by letting him

often wash his mouth at every little brook or pool you come at.

In some counties, particularly in many of the northern ones, it is necessary to take great care about the water you give your horse to drink; for there are various sorts of springs from lead, and other mines, which will prove very prejudicial to him if you suffer him to use it; these are easily distinguished from good soft water by their colour; but I would advise inexperienced travellers to water their horses as seldom as possible in these roads, and however inconvenient it may be, to leave that office to the ostler.

You should always encourage your horse to stop, in order to stale or dung, for this is of great service to him.

You should principally take care of your horse after he has finished his day's work. See that he is well littered, let his feet be properly examined and scraped out, and always let them be well stopped with cow dung; this will cool and moisten them exceedingly.

When you have occasion to stop any considerable time in a place, it will be necessary to give your horse a warm mash made of bran and oats; and if you repeat it he will not be the worse for it. These mashes prove very comfortable, as well as cooling, and prepare him to pursue the remaining part of his journey with pleasure and ease to himself and his rider.

In case of any disorders happening to your horse on the road, I must refer you to the alphabetical list of *Accidents* and *Disorders* for applications.

Of the NATURE *and* MECHANISM *of an* HORSE.

As the horse is so noble and useful an animal, I cannot help taking a distinct view of all his parts separately

ſeparately and conjointly, that we may ſee of what admirable uſe and ſervice every part is, and how compact and beautiful a creature he is altogether.

Every body almoſt have ſeparate opinions upon the ſhape of a horſe according to their own ideas of ſymmetry and perfection, not that I mean any one horſe is ſo perfectly formed as to be free from all faults in his ſhape, or has every quality to recommend him. If he is beautiful, ſtrong and active, we muſt compound for ſome ſlight defects, and remedy every accident and diſeaſe as well as we can.

A horſe's head ſhould be ſmall and ſhort, a thick headed horſe is generally heavy and lumpiſh, ſubject to the ſtaggers and diſtempered eyes.

His ears ſhould be placed neither too high nor too low, ſhould be thin and free from fleſh; the narrow and ſtraight ear is the handſomeſt, when placed at a moderate diſtance from each other.

His forehead ſhould be flat, and run ſtraight almoſt to the noſe-band. His eyes full and ſprightly; and though the wall eye is generally accounted the ſtrongeſt and beſt, yet it is not much coveted, having rather a diſagreeable appearance.

His jaw bones ſhould be wide towards the upper parts, for a large diſtance between the upper part of the jaw-bones is a ſign of a good-winded horſe; and if his windpipe is looſe from the fleſhy part of his neck, he is moſt likely to be good winded, provided his cheſt is large and full.

His noſtrils ſhould be large and extenſive, as well as thin, and the ſmaller the muzzle the better. His lips thin and his neck leaniſh, and void of fleſh where the main grows.

His withers ſhould be moderately high before

the ſaddle, which will prevent its bearing forwards, when you do not uſe a crupper.

A ſaddle horſe ſhould not have too full a ſhoulder, ſuch being much fitter for carriages, they ſhould lie back and riſe gradually.

His reins ſhould be a good breadth over; his back neither ſtraight nor hollow, they have both their defects; the ſtraight backed horſe throws his ſaddle too forward, and is ungraceful, and the hollow back is a ſign of weakneſs.

His belly ſhould be rather capacious, and not too much tucked up, and I would by all means adviſe the purchaſe of a cloſe ribbed horſe.

The ſtrongeſt horſes have a good diſtance between the haunch bones. This occaſions their going wide behind, which ſhould always be preferred.

His fore-thighs ſhould be large and fleſhy towards the upper part, and clean and ſinewy towards the knee.

His knees ſhould not be too large nor fleſhy, and pretty flat, as well as both of a ſize.

His paſterns ſhould not be too long nor too ſhort, and his hoof black and ſhining; his ſoles thick and hollow, and his heels rather high and open.

His thighs ſhould be large and fleſhy for this adds conſiderably to the ſtrength of his quarters. His hams ſhould be large, ſinewy and free from fleſh. The great ſinew behind ſhould be large and free from the bone, for then he will be leſs ſubject to inflammations.

The hind paſterns ſhould have the ſame properties with thoſe before. There is no better ſign of a good horſe than his ſtanding upright on his paſterns; for if the ſinews are weak, he cannot be termed a good road horſe.

Upon the whole, how beautiful, compact and ſerviceable

ſerviceable a creature is the horſe, and peculiarly ſo in our own country, where the breed is ſo good; for I muſt ſay this, that our breeders of horſes, have taken great pains to eſtabliſh the breed on a good footing, and I think they have arrived at tolerable perfection.

I will now proceed to give a deſcription of the peculiarities attending our running horſes, which certainly beat all others in the world; ſeveral countries have attempted to rival us, and particularly France; hitherto their attempt has been in vain: for ſo many noblemen and gentlemen have expended ſuch amazing ſums in breeding and training theſe horſes, that they are not likely to be equalled for at leaſt a century to come.

Obſervations *upon* Running Horses *and* Directions *for the* Choice, Breeding *and* Management *of them.*

With reſpect to the ſize of a running horſe, I ſhould prefer one of fifteen hands high, ſuppoſing he is ſtrong in proportion to his height.

His color and marks are of very little conſequence, for a good horſe for the turf or the road cannot be of a bad color.

The head of a running horſe ſhould be ſmall and and free from fleſh. His ears ſhould be large and long, but not placed too far aſunder, his eyes full and ſprightly and his noſtrils wide.

His neck ſhould not be too long, but between the extremes; for a running horſe, with a long neck, has farther to fetch his wind than with a moderate one.

His cheſt, which contains the heart and the lungs, ſhould be large enough to admit the free expanſion

of

of the latter, otherwiſe, how will he be able to run a four mile heat.

His ſhoulders ſhould be moderately thin and narrow, for a galloping horſe ſhould have a tolerable ſtrength before the ſaddle, which he may have without being thick ſhouldered; the ſhoulder blades ought not to play up and down under the ſkin, for that is a ſign of weakneſs, but ought to come fairly and equally up to the top of the withers.

The back of a race horſe ſhould be rather long, for ſuch a one will make longer ſprings than one with a ſhorter back, provided his ſtrength is in proportion.

His ribs ſhould be rather flat than round, for though a round barrelled horſe may be fitteſt for the roads, yet the flat ribbed horſe has the advantage of bringing in his haunches farther than one ribbed up to the hip bones.

In order that he may ſpread himſelf well in running, his haunches ſhould be large and wide, his thighs full and ſtrong, but not too fleſhy.

Provided his limbs are very ſtrong, his paſterns ſhould be of a good length; his hoof ſhould be ſmooth, black, and pretty large as well as flattiſh.

If due attention is paid to what I have ſaid under this head of running horſes in particular, I think the reader will be able to form a proper judgement, and make choice of a good one. I ſhall now proceed to to give ſome inſtructions for the proper management and breed of running horſes.

There is nothing of more conſequence in the breeding and training of colts than the proper choice of a groom, who is ſober, diligent and underſtands his buſineſs. One who will be directed by his maſter. To ſuch a one you may entruſt

a great

a great deal, but by no means with the application of internal remedies.

A perſon who is at all times deſirous to have a good foal, will certainly be very nice in his choice both of the ſtallion and mare; and the ſtallion in the leaping ſeaſon ſhould not have more than one or two mares in a day. The mare ſhould be well bred and ſtrong.

A foal that is well bred ſhould run with the dam for nine months, and be weaned much in the ſame manner, though with greater care and tenderneſs, as in my former inſtructions.

If you deſign to run your colt at four years old, you ſhould take him into the houſe entirely at three. I am a great enemy to running them ſo young, for a horſe is not come to his full ſtrength till he is five years old, and then his ſinews are firm and ſtrong.

The ſtalls in your ſtable for running colts ſhould be large, and the pavement not too high forwards, for this frequently makes their hind legs ſwell, by throwing their weight too much backwards.

When you have a groom of a light weight and a horſe you mean to train for the turf, he ſhould be uſed twice a day to walking and galloping exerciſe, and before he has been long in exerciſe it will be neceſſary to make the following purging ball, or rather let it be divided into two, and given for one doſe.

RECEIPT *for a* PURGE *to be given a* RACE HORSE *whilſt he is under* TRAINING.

To a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of ſaffron, add one ounce of barbadoes aloes; two ſcruples of prepared calomel; two drams of powdered cloves, and one dram and an half of galangal. Roll

theſe

theſe ingredients up in either flower of brimſtone or any other ſimple, inoffenſive powder.

You muſt not ſuffer the groom or the boy to exerciſe him the day he takes the purge, and not to be taken out of the ſtable, let him have his uſual feed and give him plenty of warm water. The Arabic ſolution, for which you have a receipt already, may be given in his water, ſhould the gripes enſue, or ſhould he purge too much.

After he has taken two or three doſes of this kind, he may be exerciſed either more or leſs, according to his conſtitution, for ſome horſes will bear much more than others. If your horſe gains fleſh in hard exerciſe, he ſhould frequently be ſweated and ſhould run four or five miles without ſtopping, that the ſweat may diſcharge.

After he has run a heat, it is neceſſary to waſh his mouth with white wine and water, and when he has run his courſe, he ſhould be walked about for ſome time with his cloaths on, let him be put in the ſtable when he is dry, give him not more than a pint of corn, and a good quantity of water milk warm,

Having now finiſhed my various obſervations on the different ſubjects at firſt laid down, I ſhall give the reader an alphabetical liſt of the ſundry diſeaſes and accidents horſes are liable to, point out the cauſes of them, and the beſt remedies in every exigence.

An

An ALPHABETICAL LIST *of all the various* ACCIDENTS *and* DISORDERS *to which* HORSES *are liable, with the* PROPER *and moſt* APPROVED METHODS *of curing them.*

Of Abſceſſes.

Inflammations are generally the fore-runners of abſceſſes, or impoſthumes, and are formed in various parts of the body. I have ſometimes known them to form in the eye, which generally totally deſtroys the ſight, but ſometimes the matter is ſuperficial, and poſſibly may be recovered by the uſe of the ſame methods which you apply elſewhere.

If the ſwelling is not abated by rubbing the part with vinegar or ſpirits of wine, or by bleeding and purging, or if it appears when a fever or any other diſeaſe is going off, ſuppuration muſt be promoted and all repellents avoided.

The following ſuppurating poultice will be of great uſe in abſceſſes of this nature, making it a general rule that all poultices ſhould be ſtiff enough to prevent their running, and that they ſhould be taken off and warmed again as often as they cool, which will be at leaſt every three or four hours.

The poultice muſt be continued till you find the matter is ſoftened, when it will be neceſſary to make an inciſion, which ſhould be as large as convenient, that the diſcharge may be copious, and the wound dreſſed and healed eaſily.

A Suppurating Poultice.

Scald a proper quantity of bran with boiling hot water, till it is of a proper conſiſtence, to which you may add a little hog's lard. When it is properly

perly cooled, and not hotter than you can bear it on the back of your hand, it ſhould be applied.

The digeſtive ointment for which I ſhall immediately give a receipt, ſhould be applied to the wound after the matter is partly diſcharged, being ſpread upon a pledget of tow; and if any crudities remain, you may continue poulticing night and morning, which, with the uſe of the ointment once a day, will moſt probably entirely cure it.

It is a poſſible caſe that the bottom of the abſceſs will come away very unkindly; a fomentation will then be neceſſary, and the application of mercurial ointment. I ſhall immediately give receipts for the digeſtive and mercurial ointments, as well as the fomentation.

A Digeſtive Ointment.

Take yellow roſin and yellow wax of each one pound, linſeed oil two pounds, Venice turpentine three ounces. Let theſe be melted together over a gentle fire, and be put into an earthen pot when it is cool enough.

A Mercurial Ointment.

To eight ounces of the digeſtive ointment, add one ounce of finely powdered red precipitate, and be careful that they are mixed well together.

Before I give the receipt for the fomentation, it is neceſſary to give ſome general rules for the application. Take two large flannel cloths, doubled three or four times, ſteep them in the fomentation, and wring one of them dry, which done apply the flannel to the part affected, and as ſoon as it is cooled, apply the other, and ſo on alternately, till you have done it at leaſt twelve times. I need not caution you not

not to apply it too hot, for if you can wring it out with your hands it will be cool enough for application.

A Fomentation.

Take of wormwood and camomile flowers each three ounces, boil them a quarter of an hour in five quarts of water, and it will then be fit for uſe.

Of the Anticor.

The anticor is a diſorder not very common amongſt the Engliſh horſes, but where it does obtain, it is known by a malignant ſwelling in the breaſt, near the heart, and extends itſelf to the ſheath under the belly, the general attendants are a fever great depreſſions and weakneſs, with a total loſs of appetite, the poor creature is weary in every poſture, whether ſtanding or lying. The inflammation is ſo violent that it affects the whole gullet and throat, ſo that he ſwallows with the greateſt difficulty, and with the utmoſt danger of ſuffocation.

In general the cure is the ſame as in an inflammatory fever, it ſhould be firſt attempted by copious and repeated bleedings. Emollient clyſters with nitre diſſolved in them ſhould be frequently injected, the ſwelling bathed with cooling ointment, and a poultice applied to as great a part of the ſwelling as poſſible, for that will encourage the ſwelling at the breaſt and bring it to matter. It will not be amiſs to give him two ounces of venice treacle diſſolved in a pint of beer every night. When the matter begins to digeſt, it may be opened with a knife and be dreſſed as is uſual in common abſceſſes.

If the ſwelling continues and does not digeſt kindly, the tumour ſhould be cauteriſed in five or ſix places, and be dreſſed with the digeſtive ointment, and in order to promote the greater diſcharge, you may add a ſmall quantity of Spaniſh flies to the ointment.

Apoplexy.

The ſymptoms of an apoplexy are, a bad appetite, feebleneſs, diſpoſition to reel, drowſineſs, inflamed and watery eyes, &c. and when it takes effect is a ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion excepting that of the heart and the throat. To ſome horſes it does not prove ſuddenly mortal, but with proper means they may recover. The firſt method to be taken is to bleed them copiouſly and that in ſeveral parts at once, taking four or five quarts of blood away, at the ſame time raiſing up his head and ſhoulders andſupporting them with plenty of ſtraw.

If the horſe has no ability to riſe after a plentiful bleeding, I think you may entirely give him over, but if he ſhould be able to riſe, give him immediately a purging clyſter, and repeat it every night and morning till the danger is over. He ſhould likewiſe have ſeveral rowels cut in him; he ſhould afterwards have two or three purges, and you ſhould do every thing you can to thin his blood.

This diſorder is often miſtaken for the ſtaggers, in which caſe he will ſoon recover after a copious bleeding and by giving him an opening diet. In warm weather, young horſes from full feeding and want of proper exerciſe, will fall down ſuddenly as in a fit, but they will ſoon recover as out of a ſound ſleep.

What I have ſaid about copious bleeding ſhould be only

only uſed when your horſe has plenty of rich blood in him; for if his blood is poor and watery, he ſhould be bled very ſparingly. Diuretic and cordial medicines ſhould be given him after a ſtrong purge.

Diuretic and Cordial Medicine to be given a Horſe, afflicted with this Diſorder.

Take three drams of aſſafætida, half an ounce of crocus metallorum, levigated finely, and one dram of oil of amber. Beat theſe up with a proper quantity of the cordial ball for one doſe. This may be waſhed down with an hornful of valerian root infuſed, or other bitter ſtomachic ingredients.

Aſthma.

The various ſymptoms of an aſthma and of a cough are ſo ſimilar, that I ſhall refer the reader to that head for every information he may want, as every kind of them is there amply treated upon.

Appetite of a Horſe too weak.

This may ariſe from a variety of cauſes, it may be naturally ſmall, it may be the conſequence of other diſeaſes, he may have had too much corn, or have been too hardly worked. Too great a fullneſs in the veſſels of the ſtomach, may occaſion a want of appetite and indigeſtion.

If his fleſh and ſtrength fail in conſequence of this loſs of appetite, you muſt, by all means, endeavour to ſtrengthen his ſtomach by warm comfortable drinks; the following maybe given.

A Stomachic Drink.

Take camomile flowers and tops of century of each two handfuls, gentian roots, zedoany and galangals of each two ounces, two ounces of Jeſuits bark powdered, four ounces of juniper berries, half a pound of iron filings. Let theſe be infuſed in three gallons of ale for a week, ſhake the veſſel now and then, and give him a pint night and morning.

If the cauſe of his appetite's failing be from over-feeding, his diet ſhould be moderated, but if it is in conſequence of any internal diſorder, and it is neceſſary to give him a purge, the following, I think, will be efficacious.

A Purging Ball.

To a ſufficient quantity of treacle add two drams of rhubarb, one dram of ſaffron, and ſix drams of aloes. You may repeat this every ten days.

Barbs.

Barbs are ſmall excreſcenſes under the tongue, which may be ſeen by drawing it aſide, and are cured by cutting them off as cloſe as poſſible. Afterwards take a ſponge dipt in brandy or ſpirits of wine, and frequently waſh the ſores therewith.

Blood Spavin.

The blood ſpavin is a ſwelling of the vein on the inſide of a horſe's hock, and the blood in the veins turns into a kind of eddy, and forms ſuch tumours.

tumours. It occaſions a weakneſs and ſometimes a lameneſs.

The cure of a blood ſpavin conſiſts in diſſecting the ſkin and muſcular part of the vein, and ſo as to cut but very few of the carnous fibres tranſverſly, the ligatures ſhould be made ſecure, and the ſwelled part be left to digeſt away with them. The digeſtive ointment ſhould be uſed in dreſſing the wound once a day.

Bone Spavin.

There are different kind of ſpavins, which are known by their ſymptoms; they muſt be treated differently, and therefore I will deſcribe them ſeparately, and preſcribe proper methods of cure.

A ſpavin or hard ſwelling on the inſide of the hock of a horſe's leg; that begins on the lower part of the hock, is not reckoned ſo dangerous as when it begins higher; and one near the edge is not ſo dangerous as when it inclines more to the middle, for then the bending of the hock is not ſo much affected.

If it proceeds from a kick or a blow, it is not of that conſequence as from a natural cauſe. If they ariſe naturally, in old horſes you can ſeldom cure them; but if they are viſible in young horſes, or colts, the following methods will relieve them.

Bliſtering and firing are the general methods adopted, but before you uſe either of theſe, you ſhould conſider from what cauſe the ſpavin proceeds, and whether your horſe be young or old; for young horſes ſhould be treated more gently, inaſmuch as the cure will be effected by ſlow degrees.

If bliſtering is neceſſary, you ſhould cut the hair as cloſe as poſſible, and let the following oint-

ment be applied pretty thick over it. After the bliſter has done running, and the ſcabs peel off, it may be applied a ſecond time, which in young horſes generally effects a cure.

The Bliſtering Ointment.

Take one ounce of quick-ſilver well broke, nerve and marſh-mallow ointment, two ounces each, one ounce of venice turpentine, a dram and an half of ſpaniſh flies powdered, two drams of oil of origanum and one dram of ſublimate.

An old ſtanding ſpavin will require a frequent repetion of this ointment, but care ſhould be taken that a proper diſtance intervenes between the times of application, about a fortnight I think you ſhould wait, otherwiſe the frequent repetition of it may produce baldneſs on the part.

When the ſpavins are on old horſes, they are in general very obſtinate, and hard to cure; in this caſe I would recommend perſeverance in the uſe of the bliſtering ointment even for ſome months if neceſſary, which neceſſity you will judge of by the ſigns of cure; and this I would recommend in preference to cauſtics of every kind.

Bloody Flux.

The bloody flux is a profuſion of bilious juices, which being diſcharged from the ſweetbread and gall bladder, cauſes an irritation and great quantity of blood to flow thither. When there is blood diſcharged by the guts, the following powder may be given in warm port wine.

RECEIPT

RECEIPT *for the Cure of the* BLOODY FLUX.

Take cinnamon and tormentil root of each half an ounce, ſaffron and cochineal of each two drams, three ounces of powdered oyſter ſhells, contra yerva root and virginia ſnake root of each one ounce.

When theſe are all well powdered, it is a ſufficient quantity for ſix papers; two of which may be given him every day in warm wine. Keep him well covered, and give him no hay for two or three hours after the drink.

In ſome caſes of the bloody flux a clyſter is neceſſary, the following one is well contrived where the caſe is within the reach of it.

RECEIPT *for a Clyſter to be given a Horſe who has the* BLOODY FLUX.

Take a quart of old forge water, boil in it four ounces of oak bark, two ounces of tormentil root, pomegranate flowers and red roſe buds dried of each an handful, and to the ſtrained decoction add three ounces of diaſcordium, one ounce of mithridate, and half a dram of opium.

Broken Wind.

The cauſe of a broken wind proceeds from ſurfeiting, too haſty feeding young horſes for ſale, (by which means the growth of the lungs are ſo increaſed and enlarged, that the cheſt is not capacious enough for the performance of their natural functions) riding a horſe into water when very hot, and from coughs imperfectly cured.

The ſigns of a broken wind are too obvious to need

need much diſſertation; if you trot your horſe pretty ſharply, you will diſcover his purſiveneſs, it generally appears about the eighth year of his age, and is often occaſioned by his narrow cheſt independent of the other cauſes of a broken wind, I hinted the reaſon of this juſt now, and when he arrives at this age, his ſtature and mechaniſm is completely finiſhed, ſo that if there is any diſproportion therein, eſpecially in the ſize of his lungs, that is, if they are too large, or his cheſt too narrow, a broken wind will naturally enſue, and I fear all remedies will fail in this caſe.

The beſt judges are ſometimes deceived, for they will take a freſh cold for a broken wind in ſome inſtances; but you will obſerve, that in a freſh contracted cold, the cough is deeper and ſtronger than in a broken wind, for then it is ſlighter and more frequent, its ſeat being in the lungs.

When this is really the caſe, and the horſe's lungs are affected, you may reſt aſſured that a perfect cure cannot be attained, and we can only preſcribe ſuch methods as will palliate the diſorder and make him as uſeful as poſſible under it.

The diet and exerciſe of a horſe either inclined to or actually broken winded ſhould be carefully attended to, very little water ſhould be given, the hay ſhould be the beſt in quality, very dry, clean, ſweet, and free from duſt, and even when it is the beſt, ſhould be ſparingly given; his principal food ſhould be oats mixed with a little bran, and if you have an opportunity, turn him to ſhort graſs, and give him daily a feed or two of corn.

Theſe rules being obſerved with regard to his diet, it will likewiſe be neceſſary now and then to give him a ball made in the following manner.

Balls

Balls for a Broken Wind.

Take eight ounces of aurum moſaicum finely powdered, four ounces of myrrh, and four ounces of elecampane, half an ounce of ſaffron, and of anniſeed and bay-berries each an ounce; make theſe into balls with oxymel ſquills.

Barbadoes and common tar have often been given with ſucceſs to thick-winded horſes, in quanity of about two ſpoonfuls, with the yolk of an egg, diſſolved in warm ale, and given faſting two or three times a week.

The following Diuretic Drink has been given with Succeſs.

Take two drams of ſal armoniac, and half an ounce of nitre, diſſolve them in a ſmall quantity of water, and when he is thirſty give it him mixed in as much water as you chuſe him to drink at one time.

Bulimia; or, Hungry Evil.

It is likewiſe called Malacia, ſignifying a canine appetite, although Bulimia ſignifies an ox-like appetite; it is cauſed by acid and nidorous, or ill flavoured crudities. In very ſtrong horſes worms will ſometimes cauſe this diſeaſe, and when they are ſubject to it, they grow weak, and ſoon tire with exerciſe. The caſe is quite different in weak horſes, for worms take away the appetite in them.

That food which is digeſted with the greateſt difficulty, ſhould be given in this caſe, as that is moſt likely to take away the uneaſy ſenſe of hunger.

If

If you obſerve your horſe to eat clay or dirt, you may be ſure there are crudities of this ſort that occaſion it, in this caſe you may give him chalk or burnthartſhorn.

The cure conſiſts in abſorbent, evacuant and ſtomachic medicines, theſe will carry off the crudities that give riſe to the diſeaſe.

Burns.

Burns may and do proceed both with reſpect to horſes and men from various cauſes, and leave behind them an inflammation, which is generally miſtaken for remains of fire contracted in the burn, but this is extremely abſurd.

If the ſkin remains unbroken after the burn, bathe the part well with rags dipped in camphorated ſpirits of wine. Saline and ſpirituous applications excel all others, whilſt the ſkin is entire.

When the ſkin is broke, the part ſhould be anointed with ſallad oil, and conſtantly kept ſupple with a plaiſter of bees wax and oil; if the ſkin is much ſcorched, oil of turpentine will be uſeful, and the cure may be finiſhed with any drying ointment.

If the horſe is feveriſh in conſequence of the burn, you ſhould bleed him ſparingly and give him cooling clyſters.

Canker.

Of cankers there are two ſorts, one is the canker in the foot, and the other the canker in the mouth. I ſhall treat of theſe ſeparately.

The canker in the foot proceeds in general from rotten and putrid thruſhes, tho' ſometimes from other cauſes. The hoof ſhould be cut off where-

ever

ever it preſſes in the tender parts, and the remainder kept ſoft with linſeed oil.

Hot oils ſhould be uſed, ſuch as butter of antimony, vitriol aud aqua-fortis, in order to keep down the riſing fleſh, and ſhould be uſed till the fungus is ſuppreſſed.

Purgatives and Diuretics may be given to carry off the humour and to perfect the cure.

The canker in the mouth is known by little ſpecks, that ſpread and occaſion irregular ulcers. I would adviſe you to touch theſe daily with a ſmall flat cautery, heated moderately, till the ſpreading is ſtopped, and then to rub the ſores three or four times a day, with ægyptiacum and tincture of myrrh, ſharpened with ſpirits of vitriol. Afterwards you may waſh them with a ſponge, dipped in copperas, or uſe the following lotion.

A Waſh for a Horſe's Mouth cankered.

Diſſolve half an ounce of burnt allum, and two ounces of honey in a pint of tincture of roſes, and with this waſh his mouth two or three times a day.

Capellets.

Capellets are particular ſwellings to which horſes are ſubject of a wenny nature, and grow on the point of the elbow and the heel of the hock. Bruiſes and other accidents will frequently occaſion them, but then they are of little conſequence, and if waſhed with vinegar will ſoon ſubſide. But if they grow naturally and are found on both elbows, or both hocks, you may ſuppoſe that the blood is bad, and that ſome of the veſſels are broken. Suppuration ſhould be uſed by rubbing the part with ointment,

and

and when a ſufficient quantity of matter is formed, you ſhould let it out with a lancet towards one ſide, and then a ſcar will be avoided. You may dreſs the wound with the following mixture.

Receipt for a Wound occaſioned by a Capellet.

Take of tincture of myrrh, turpentine and honey equal quantities, apply it frequently, the relaxed ſkin ſhould be bathed with equal quantities of vinegar and ſpirits of wine, to which a little oil of vitriol may be added.

When theſe ſwellings or tumours proceed from indiſpoſition of blood, they are beſt let alone; for they will often wear away impreceptibly without any external applications; but if there is no appearance of their immediately ſubſiding and they are like to prove tedious, diſperſe them by repellents, and uſe purges and diuretic medicines, for theſe will correct the blood and carry off the ſuperfluous juices.

Cataracts.

A Cataract is ſituated upon the cryſtalline humour of the eye, and is nothing more than an alteration of one or more of its coats, for the cryſtalline is compoſed of different coats in like manner as is an onion, and when one or more of theſe coats become dark, ſo as to prevent the paſſing of the rays of light, this is properly a Cataract.

A cataract differs in colour, for it ſometimes is white, pearl colour, yellow, black or greeniſh. Dr. Bracken is of opinion, that only the two former of theſe are curable, and that not by any outward or inward application; but by manual operation with the needle, which turns off the laminæ of the

the cryſtalline that are diſeaſed, and then the rays of light are admitted through the remaining parts. If other methods are uſed, be they what they will, they may ſometimes help his ſight, ſo as to keep him out of ditches, and from running againſt walls, or ſuch like, but they will never cure a cataract.

Cholic or *Gripes.*

There are various kinds and ſymptoms attending the cholic or gripes, and moſt horſes are ſubject to them; it is neceſſary, therefore, to diſtinguiſh them as particularly as poſſible, that you may be more certain of ſucceſs in the application of the remedies.

The wind cholic is known by the horſe's ſuddenly lying down and riſing again, ſtamping with his fore feet, ſtriking his belly with his hind feet, and refuſing his meat. He will ſometimes have, if the cholic is violent, ſeveral convulſive motions, he will turn up his eyes and ſtretch out his limbs as if dying, he will fall into profuſe ſweats and into cold ones alternately; he will frequently turn his head to his flanks, roll about and turn on his back. Theſe are ſome of the ſymptoms of the wind cholic, which may and often does proceed from drinking cold water when he is hot, and from many other cauſes.

The following balls and clyſters for the windy cholic may be given with ſafety.

I. *Ball for the Windy Cholic.*

Take fennel ſeeds, powder of anniſe and cummin, of each half an ounce; two drams of camphire; fifty drops of oil of juniper, and one dram of pellitory of the wall; make all theſe into a ball with any kind of ſyrup, and waſh it down with about an horn and half of ale.

II. *Ball for the Windy Cholic, when attended with a Stranguary.*

Take ſal-prunella one ounce, venice turpentine and juniper berries powdered, of each half an ounce, oil of juniper one dram, and ſalt of tartar two drams; make theſe into a ball, and waſh it down with ale.

Theſe balls may be repeated till they are effectual, and the horſe may be walked about. I would alſo recommend the following clyſter to be adminiſtered between the balls; that is, after the firſt or ſecond ball.

Clyſter to be applied in the Windy Cholic.

Take long pepper half an ounce, camomile flowers two handfuls, anniſe, coriander and fennel ſeeds, of each an ounce, boil theſe in three quarts of water till they are reduced to two, and then add half a pint of gin, eight ounces of oil of camomile, and half an ounce of oil of amber.

I ſhall now give two or three Receipts for drinks, compoſed of articles eaſily procured.

Drink for a Horſe in the Windy Cholic.

Take venice turpentine diſſolved with the yolk of an egg ſix drams, caſtile ſoap or hard ſoap, one ounce, nitre or ſalt petre one ounce, juniper berries and ginger each half an ounce. Mix theſe with about a quart of warm ale, and a large onion boiled in them, and you may repeat this two or three times as you will find it neceſſary.

Drink

Drink for a Horſe in the Windy Cholic.

Take daffy's elixir and ſallad oil of each half a pint, and of philonium one ounce and an half. This ſhould be given warm, and repeated if neceſſary.

I ſhall, in the next place, deſcribe the dry cholic or gripes, which frequently ariſes from coſtiveneſs; this is diſcovered by the horſe's fruitleſs and frequent attempts to dung, the quick motion of his tail, the high color of his urine, and if he can dung it will be very black and hard; in this caſe, an emollient oily clyſter ſhould be uſed twice a day, and the following purging drink given.

Purging Drink to be given in the Dry Cholic or Gripes.

Take of ſenna three ounces, ſalt of tartar half an ounce; infuſe theſe in a quart of boiling water an hour or two, then ſtrain it off, and add four ounces of glauber ſalts, and two ounces of lenitive electuary.

The inflammatory, or bilious cholic is the laſt ſort to which an horſe is ſubject. Moſt of the ſymptoms attending the windy cholic will be found in the dry; and in this is ſuper-added, a great heat, panting, and dryneſs of the mouth. In this caſe copious bleeding is preſcribed, at leaſt two quarts, and this ſhould be repeated if the ſymptoms do not abate; the emollient clyſter, with two ounces of nitre diſſolved in it, ſhould be thrown up twice a day, and this will cool his inflamed bowels. And give him the ſame cooling purging drink as is preſcribed for the dry gripes.

Colds.

In our own ſpecies, as well as that of horſes, we find that colds are the forerunners of many, if not of moſt diſorders, therefore in the beginning of colds too much care cannot be taken in order to ſtop their progreſs.

A cold is really a ſuppreſſion of perſpiration, the pores and outlets of the ſkin, which in time of health are always breathing out a fine fluid, are ſo ſhut up that inſtead of a free paſſage for this perſpirable matter, it recoils upon the blood, fills the veſſels too much, vitiates its quality, and affects the head, glands, neck and lungs of either man or horſe.

The cauſes of colds are various indeed, for though a horſe is of a ſtronger frame and conſtitution than mankind, yet from the labour he is ſubject to and the various degrees of heat and cold he is liable to from our methods of uſing him, he is almoſt as apt to take cold as we are; if you regard the health of your horſe, never ſuffer him to be taken out of a hot ſtable into a cold one, for this will in all probability give him cold. After you have been riding him, and he comes in hot, be ſure you give directions for his being well rubbed down, and by no means ſuffer him to ſtand in that condition out of doors when the air is cold and piercing.

In colds as well as in other diſorders, there are good and bad ſymptoms, and it is neceſſary to know the exact ſtate of them, in order to apply proper remedies, I ſhall therefore deſcribe both the one and the other. The good ſymptoms are, when a horſe is but little off his ſtomach, coughs ſtrong, pricks up his ears, dungs and ſtales freely, moves briſkly in his ſtall, his coat is kindly and does not ſtare; he will ſoon recover if you keep him warm, and take about

three

three pints of blood from him, a few warm mashes of scalded bran and oats will be of service.

But if he is heavy and dull, his eyes moist and watery, his kernels swell, his nose runs, and he rattles in his breathing, if he is feverish, loathing his food and water, if his mouth is slimy, and his ears and feet are cold, the symptoms are bad; in this case, you must take more blood from him, and keep him very warm as well as clean, for cleanliness will help his appetite.

The following drink should be given him, or the following pectoral ball.

Drink for a Horse who has a bad Cold.

Infuse a dram of saffron and two ounces of anniseed in a pint and half of boiling water, pour it off clear, and dissolve in it four ounces of virgin honey, and add four spoonfuls of sweet oil, this drink should be given him every night.

The Pectoral Horse Ball.

Mix the following ingredients together with flour till it is of a proper consistence, viz. of flower of brimstone, fresh powders of anniseed, elecampane, caraway, turmerick and liquorice, each three ounces, juice of liquorice four ounces, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of white wine, sallad oil and honey each half a pound, oil of anniseed one ounce, and saffron powdered half an ounce.

If the horse has a fever with his cold, which is generally the case, when the cold is bad you should give him two or three ounces of nitre every day in his feeds, or water, and if he is inclined to costiveness, keep his body open by emollient clysters.

Cheſt Foundering.

Cheſt foundering proceeds generally from hard labour, whereby the horſe becomes ſurfeited, ſo that upon the whole it is no more than a ſevere cold, and is to be managed accordingly.

When a horſe is cheſt foundered, his coat will ſtare, and his flanks will heave more than common. Moderate bleeding is the beſt, in order to eaſe his difficulty of breathing; but I would not adviſe the opening his flank veins, or thoſe on the inſide the thigh, for that is ſeldom attended with any good effect.

Food that is eaſily digeſted ſhould be given him, ſuch as oats ground rough, and warm water with a little oatmeal in it, and if there is any neceſſity for clyſters, the following may be given.

Clyſter for a Cheſt foundered Horſe.

Take pellitory of the wall and mallow leaves each three handfuls, fennigreek ſeed bruiſed and anniſeed each an ounce. Boil theſe well in a gallon of water to three quarts, add two ounces of lenitive electuary, and three ounces of common oil.

Compreſſion of the Hoof.

This happens by the coronary puſhing againſt the nut bone, upon which it partly moves, which takes for its point of ſupport the upper and fore part of the foot-bone compreſſed, the nut bone which it raiſes and which puſhes againſt the back ſinews, occaſions this ſinew to preſs the fleſhy ſoal againſt the horny one.

The

The conſequence of this compreſſion is, that an inflammation will extend itſelf to the ligaments and tendons, and occaſion a ſtiff joint, and ſo render the foot uſeleſs, ſpeedy preventatives ſhould therefore be uſed.

You may diſcover ſtrong compreſſions by puſhing the thumb upon the coronet, which will give him extreme pain. If the compreſſion is not ſtrong and violent, this method will not diſcover it, and you muſt examine his foot, pare away the horny ſoal, till it becomes flexible, which muſt be done as near the frog as can be, the tool muſt be preſſed, and if the horſe is then ſenſible of it, it is certain that there is a compreſſion of the coronary bone upon the nut bone.

The compreſſion is cured either by the uſe of repellents diſperſing the inflammation, or by drawing the ſoal, the latter is the moſt certain method, and has been known to cure when the others have failed; the ſooner therefore this is done the better, as the fleſhy ſoal is thereby immediately relieved from preſſure, the ſpace in the hoof is enlarged, the circulation becomes eaſy, and the free uſe of the foot is recovered.

Conſumption.

A conſumption is known by the following ſymptoms; his flanks move quick and with apparent uneaſineſs; he ſneezes and groans frequently; his eyes are dull and watery; he breathes with difficulty, and he ſometimes coughs; he ſweats greatly with very little exerciſe, and has little or no appetite to hay; when theſe ſymptoms prevail, you may be pretty ſure that his lungs are affected.

You will pleaſe to obſerve that after having taken the methods I herewith preſcribe, he ſhould re-

lapſe

lapſe after ſome appearance of amendment and a yellow gleet or curdled matter runs from his noſe, and he grows emaciated, is much addicted to ſweat, heaves a good deal, and has a ſhort cough, I would adviſe you to knock him on the head, for you will never be able to effect a cure.

The ſalt marſhes have frequently been very beneficial, and more ſo than medicines, as they are a great alterative, but when you have not the opprtunity of turning him into any, I would adviſe frequent bleeding in ſmall quantities at a time, which ſhould be repeated as often as there are any great oppreſſions of breath. Pectoral medicines may be occaſionally given, but as mercury properly prepared is the beſt and moſt effectual phyſic in many caſes, ſo in this I would particularly recommend it.

The following may be given with ſafety, but you muſt take great care of him whilſt he is under the operation of it.

Mercurial Bolus for a Conſumptive Horſe.

Take two drams of calomel, mix it well with half an ounce of the conſerve of roſes, and give it the laſt thing at night; repeat this bolus as often as you can, without ſalivating or purging, and if a moderate evacuation be wanting, give a gentle purge.

Or give him the following alterative Powders.

Take of native cinnabar, or cinnabar of antimony, one pound, powder it very fine, and add the ſame quantity of gum guaiacum and nitre, give the horſe an ounce of this powder twice a day, wetting his feeds.

Convulſions.

Convulſions may and often do ariſe from blows on the head, too violent exerciſe, and over ſtraining, and from a fulneſs of blood, or impoveriſhed blood and furfeits. Young horſes from four to ſix years old are very ſubject to convulſions from bot-worms in the ſtomach, eſpecially in the ſpring; they are ſeized without any previous notice, and if they are diſcovered in their dung, there is little doubt but that the convulſions proceed from them, eſpecially if they are lately come out of a Dealer's hands.

Convulſions ſometimes proceed from diſtempered bowels, in this caſe he falls off his ſtomach, is diſpirited, grows weak and feeble, and the leaſt exerciſe will make him ſhort breathed.

I ſhall give the following lively deſcription of the cramp or convulſion in Mr. Gibſon's own words, as I cannot find better for the purpoſe.

" As ſoon as the horſe is ſeized, his head is raiſed with his noſe towards the rack, his ears pricked up, and his tail cocked, looking with eagerneſs as an hungry horſe when hay is put down to him, or like a high ſpirited horſe when put upon his mettle; inſomuch, that thoſe who are ſtrangers to ſuch things, when they ſee a horſe ſtand in this manner, will ſcarce believe any thing of conſequence ails him; but they are ſoon convinced when they ſee other ſymptoms come on a pace, that his neck grows ſtiff, cramped and almoſt immoveable; and if a horſe in this condition lives a few days, ſeveral knots will ariſe on the tendonous parts thereof, and all the muſcles before and behind, will be ſo much pulled and cramped, and ſo ſtretched, that he looks as if he was nailed to the pavement, with

his

his legs ſtiff, wide and ſtraddling; his ſkin is drawn ſo tight on all parts of the body, that it is almoſt impoſſible to move it, and if trial be made to make him walk, he is ready to fall at every ſtep, unleſs he is carefully ſupported; his eyes are ſo fixed with the inaction of the muſcles as gives him a deadneſs in his looks; he ſnorts and ſneezes often, pants continually with ſhortneſs of breath; and this ſymptom encreaſes continually till he drops down dead, which generally happens in a few days unleſs ſome ſudden and very effectual turn can be given to the diſtemper."

So far, Mr. Gibſon. I will now adviſe that he be bled rather plentifully if he can bear it; laxative purges and emollient clyſters ſhould be adminiſtered. If the convulſions ariſe from bots, the following mercurial ball ſhould be given.

Mercurial Ball for a convulſed Horſe.

To a proper quantity of conſerve of roſes, take mercurius dulcis and philonium of each half an ounce, and let it be given him directly.

The following nervous ball, may be given twice a day, when it proceeds from other cauſes.

Nervous Ball.

Take of Ruſſia Caſtor powdered two drams, Valerian root powdered one ounce, aſſafætida half an ounce, make theſe into a ball, with honey and oil of amber.

Or,

Take ariſtolochia, myrrh and bay-berries of each two drams, cinnabar of antimony ſix drams, and aſſafætida half an ounce, make theſe into a ball with oil of amber and treacle.

If

If there are any contractions and ſtiffneſs in any of his parts, ſuch as his cheeks, temples, neck, ſhoulders, ſpines of the back and loins, the following ointment ſhould be rubbed in.

An Emollient Liniment.

Take oil of amber two ounces, nerve and marſh mallow ointment of each four ounces, and a ſufficient quantity of camphorated ſpirits of wine. Make theſe into an ointment.

Frictions are remarkably uſeful in all convulſive caſes, and ſhould be uſed where there is any probability of ſtiffneſs or contractions; this method often prevents their being jaw-ſet; and when the jaws do happen to ſet ſo that it is impoſſible to get any thing in at the mouth, the following clyſter ſhould be given, and, indeed, they muſt be ſupported by nouriſhing clyſters made of broth, milk pottage, &c.

A Nervous Clyſter.

Take rue, penny-royal and camomile flowers, of each an handful, Valerian root two ounces; boil them in five pints of water, till they are reduced to four; in the ſtrained liquor diſſolve caſtor and aſſafætida, of each half an ounce. Apply this once a day.

I would not adviſe the uſe of rowels in convulſive caſes, for they ſometimes mortify and ſeldom digeſt kindly, neither running a red-hot iron through the foretop and mane, for this likewiſe has its bad conſequences.

Corns.

Corns, and every other excreſcence are beſt removed by a knife, and if any parts of them are left behind, or ſhould ſhoot up a freſh, touch them with the cauſtic, or oil of vitriol, and dreſs with ægyptiacum, to which may be added, when they are very ſtubborn, a ſmall quantity of ſublimate. The ſore may be dryed up with the following waſh.

A Drying Waſh.

Take galls, allum and white vitriol, of each two ounces; diſſolve them by boiling a little in two quarts of lime water, and keep it in a bottle for uſe and ſhake it when uſed.

Coſtiveneſs.

Horſes who are conſtitutionally coſtive, and when it proceeds from the power and force of digeſtion in the ſtomach and guts, as it frequently happens, and the horſe in other reſpects is perfectly well, no inconvenience will ariſe from it, but they are naturally more able to endure fatigue. But where it proceeds from any other cauſe than a natural one, you ſhould apply gentle openers, ſuch as lenitive electuary, cream of tartar, &c. diſſolved in warm ale, ſhould be frequently given, and now and then give him ſome warm bran maſhes.

Cough and Aſthma.

The reader will pleaſe to recollect, that under the head of aſthma I referred him for particulars to this general head. There are various kinds of coughs which

which are attended with different ſymptoms, and muſt neceſſarily be differently treated.

Many diſorders, ſuch as inflammation in the lungs, &c. when injudiciouſly treated, degenerate into a ſettled cough or aſthma, and often into a broken wind,

Sometimes the cough will be attended with conſumptive ſymptoms, in which caſe I refer the reader to that general head for cure, but when the cough proceeds from phlegm and flimy matter, that ſtop up the veſſels of the lungs, the following ſymptoms will prevail.

Sometimes his cough is dry and huſky, and ſometimes moiſt, before which he rattles in the throat, wheezes and throws much phlegm out of his noſtrils; his flanks have a ſudden quick motion, he breathes thick, but not like a horſe that is broken winded.

When the horſe is troubled with a dry cough, the ſymytoms are very different; for he then eats heartily, and can go through his buſineſs very well; but notwithſtanding he is able to do theſe things, his caſe is a bad one, and unleſs he has youth on his ſide, I ſhould deſpair of his cure.

Coughs, eſpecially in young horſes, frequently proceed from worms, theſe muſt be treated in a different manner, and ſuch medicines taken as will deſtroy thoſe animals; for which ſee the general head for worms.

Proper bleeding according to the ſtate the horſe is in, moderate exerciſe, and free open air, are ſome of the beſt means to cure every ſort of cough, to which may be added the following remedies for coughs of different kinds.

Receipt for a moiſt Cough.

Give over night two drams of calomel made into

a ball, and the following purge in the morning after.

Take of fine aloes one ounce, ſaffron one dram, oil of anniſeed two drams, oil of amber one dram, gum galbanum, ammoniacum and aſſafætida of each two drams; make theſe into a ball with a ſufficient quantity of honey.

Receipt for a dry nervous Cough or Aſthma.

After bleeding the horſe moderately, give him two drams of calomel mixed up with an ounce of diapente, for two nights, and the ſecond morning give him a purging ball, as preſcribed for a moiſt cough, taking care that he is well littered, and has ſcalded bran and warm water.

Receipt for an obſtinate dry Cough.

Take of myrrh and gum ammoniac of each two ounces, cinnabar of antimony finely levigated half a pound, gum guaiacum four ounces, venice ſoap half a pound, mix theſe up with oxymel ſquills, and give him a ball of the ſize of a pullet's egg every morning faſting; continue this for two months.

Receipt for a Cough occaſioned by worms.

Take of fine ſuccotrine aloes ten drams, freſh jalap one dram, ariſtolochia, or birthwort, and myrrh powdered, of each two drams; oil of ſavin and amber, of each one dram; and ſyrup of buckthorn enough to form into a ball.

Cracked Heels.

If you obſerve any cracks or ſcratches upon the heels of the horſe and any running proceeds therefrom, the hair ſhould be clipt cloſe, as well to prevent the collection of any matter which will be very offenſive, as to give room for waſhing out the

the dirt or gravel, which, if ſuffered to remain there will increaſe the diſorder.

Poulticing is the beſt method to cure cracked heels, and theſe made of the moſt ſimple materials. I believe it will generally be found that ſimple materials are the moſt efficacious, as being the moſt natural remedies both for man and beaſt; but the generality of mankind like medicines with hard names, and ſuch as are obtained with difficulty.

You may make your poultice with boiled turnips and hogs lard, mixed with a handful of powdered linſeed.

The digeſtive ointment being put on the part affected, with this poultice over it, will promote a diſcharge and take down the ſwelling, and you may dry it up with the drying waſh preſcribed for corns.

Crib-biting.

Crib-biting is rather a habit than a diſorder, though I muſt ſay it is a very bad one, and ſhould be prevented if poſſible. Young horſes are moſt ſubject to get this habit, and it is often occaſioned by uneaſineſs in breeding teeth, and from being ill fed when they are hungry. The bad conſequences are, wearing away their teeth, ſpilling their corn, and ſucking in the air in ſuch quantities as will often give them the cholic or gripes. The beſt method is to put a little ſtraw into his manger to prevent his biting it, and to abridge his allowance of hay, or you may put him by a wall where there is no manger, and lay his hay on the ground, and give him his oats in a bag. If this practice is purſued for any length of time, it will effectually cure him of this very pernicious habit.

Crown Scab.

This is a diſcharge from or about the coronet of

a ſharp acid humour,, which deſtroys the hair and leaves a ſcab. Apply the digeſtive ointment, and if it obtains in any great degree, and is obſtinate, give him a purge one morning, and a diuretic ball another, and continue this for a week or fortnight.

Curb.

A curb differs only from a ſpavin, inaſmuch, as the ſpavin riſes among the bones on the fore part of the hock, and the curb riſes on the hind part, and forms a large tumour over the back of the hind leg, and often extends itſelf from below the heel of the hock downwards. It proceeds from hard riding, ſtrains, kicks or blows, and is attended with ſtiffneſs, pain and lameneſs.

Bliſtering two or three times generally effects a cure; but if this fails, and the curb is obſtinate, firing is the only remedy, but let it be done with a thin iron, making a line down the middle from the top to the bottom; you may then apply a mild bliſtering plaiſter, and this will cure it effectually.

Diabetes.

The diabetes or profuſe ſtaling, is a diſorder generally fatal to old horſes, and thoſe of a weak conſtitution, it is known by his piſs being thin and pale, and in greater quantity than in proportion to what he drinks, the horſe, in conſequence thereof, ſoon loſes his fleſh, grows feeble, has no appetite, and his coat will ſtare. In young horſes the cure is ſometimes attended with ſucceſs, but you muſt be careful not to give him any but dry food, and but little water, and give him a pint of the following drink three times a day.

Drink

Drink for a Diabetes.

Take of riſtort and tormentil root of each two ounces, jeſuit's bark four ounces. Boil theſe in two gallons of lime water till it is reduced to one gallon, and give it as before directed.

In addition to which you may give him two or three quarts a day of lime water, which may be made in the following manner.

Receipt for making Lime Water.

Take two pounds of quick lime, put it into any earthen veſſel, and pour upon it four gallons of water; keep the air from it, and when ſettled let it be poured off.

Dropſy.

The great and learned Dr. Boerhaave defines a dropſy in the following manner, viz.

"As often as in the whole habit of the ſubcutaneous fat the lympha ſtagnates, or is let out of the veſſels, it forms a dropſy, and the ſigns of it are a looſe ſoft tumour of the whole body, really cold and watery, in the legs eſpecially, a deſire of drinking, the urine thin and white, &c." Thus far the doctor.

As the dropſy proceeds from a kind of weakneſs in the blood, the ways to cure it, or rather the ſigns of cure, are only two, viz. a diſcharge of the water, and recovery of the ſtrength of the blood. The following hellebore infuſion will be neceſſary.

Hellebore Infuſion for the Dropſy.

Take of black hellebore freſh gathered two pounds, waſh, bruiſe and boil it in ſix quarts of ſpring or new river water, till it is reduced to four

quarts; then ſtrain out the liquor, and put two quarts of white wine upon the remaining hellebore, and let it infuſe warm in a pitcher, or the like, for forty-eight hours, often ſhaking the liquor about, then ſtrain out the wine, and mix both the water and it together, which may be kept in a ſtone bottle, and a pint of it milk warm be given to the horſe every morning and evening.

Many horſes have been tapped for the dropſy with great ſucceſs, for the ſituation in which a horſe ſtands, very much favors the diſtillation of the water through the orifice; but where you do not chuſe to tap your horſe for this diſorder, you may give him the following purge.

A Purge for the Dropſy.

Take aloes one ounce, gamboge one dram, powdered ſaffron two drams, cloves and nutmegs each one dram, oil of anniſeed ſixty drops, with a ſufficient quantity of buckthorn to make it into a ball.

Whilſt your horſe is under hands for cure, you ſhould obſerve that his food is of the beſt and moſt nouriſhing kind, and that he drinks as ſparingly as poſſible.

As the horſe advances towards recovery, you may give him the following

Strengthening Drink.

Take gentian root and zedoary of each four ounces, chimomile flowers and the tops of centaury of each two handfuls, jeſuit's bark powdered two ounces, juniper berries four ounces, filings of iron half a pound, infuſe theſe in two gallons of ale for a week, now and then ſhaking the veſſel, and give him a pint every morning and night, and let him faſt two hours after it.

Epilepſy.

The epilepſy, or falling ſickneſs, differs, in ſome reſpects, from an apoplexy, but in general it requires much the ſame treatment. An epilepſy is a different thing from convulſions, cholic or vertigo, the one is often miſtaken for the other. The ſymptoms of an epilepſy are as follows, the horſe ſtaggers, reels, runs round, and falls ſuddenly; his jaws are frequently ſet, and his eyes fixed; ſometimes he is immoveable, with his legs ſtretched out as if he was dead, except only a quick motion of his heart and lungs, which cauſes a violent working of his flanks; ſometimes he has involuntary motions and ſhaking of his limbs ſo ſtrong, that he breaks the pavement with his feet, at the going off the fit he frequently foams at the mouth. Theſe ſymptoms generally continue for two or three hours, they will ſometimes return with equal violence, and ſometimes they are leſs troubleſome, in proportion to the ſucceſs of the means you uſe.

Epilepſies, as well as convulſions, may ariſe from too violent exerciſe, or from any hard blows, from the richneſs or impoveriſhed ſtate of the blood, and from ſurfeits; and, as I ſaid before, the method preſcribed for curing convulſions, will operate effectually in epilepſies.

Eyes.

The eyes, we all know, are organs, or inſtruments of ſight, conſiſting of many parts, humours, membranes, &c. the form of the eye is globular, that it may move the better and receive the viſual rays. The eye-lids ſerve as curtains, and prevent any incommodation ariſing from duſt, flies, or any other ſubſtance which might otherwiſe obſtruct the ſight.

The humours of the eye are three, the watery humour, which is of a thin conſiſtence, the cryſtaline

taline humour, which is the leaſt of the humours, but much more ſolid and firm than any of them, and the glaſſy humour, which is a very tranſparent ſubſtance, not ſo hard as the cryſtalline or ſo fluid as the watery humour, and ſeems to be nothing elſe but a number of little bladders full of water.

The diſorders of the eye ariſe from external and internal cauſes, and from natural weakneſs. When diſorders ariſe from external cauſes, ſuch as blows, bites, &c. attended with ſwelling of of the lid and running, you ſhould apply a ſponge dipped in vinegar and ſpring water to the part; if it is much ſwelled, he ſhould be bled and a poultice of roaſted apples applied over the part affected, and either of the following waſhes may be uſed after the ſwelling is ſubſided.

A cooling Eye Water.

Take of ſugar of lead two drams, white vitriol half an ounce, diſſolve theſe in a pint of ſpring water; to which may occaſionally be added when the rheum is very great, and inflammation removed half an ounce of powder of tutty.

A repelling Eye Water.

Take two drams of roſe buds, infuſe them in half a pint of boiling water, when cold pour off the infuſion, and add to it twenty-five grains of ſugar of lead.

The mode of uſing the above waters is this, let the eye and eye-lid be bathed three or four times a day, with a clean ſponge dipped in this waſh.

Dr. Bracken preſcribes the following white eye water as efficacious in many inſtances.

A White Eye Water.

Take roch allum and white vitriol each one ounce, burn them to a white maſs upon a clean fire

fire ſhovel; when this is done, powder them and mix them with three pints of boiling water; to this may be added of lapis calaminaris finely powdered one ounce.

Wounds in the eye may be dreſſed with honey of roſes alone, or with a little ſugar of lead mixed with it, and about an eighth part of tincture of myrrh, Or the following ointment.

Ointment for Wounds in the Eye.

Take of ointment of tutty one ounce, honey of roſes two drams, white vitriol burnt one ſcruple, mix theſe cold, and apply them a little warmed with a feather betweeen the eye-lids, morning and evening for ſome time, and waſh his eye at noon with a little warmed milk and a ſpunge.

If the horſe is fleſhy and of a groſs conſtitution, bleeding ſhould be repeated; his diet ſhould be ſcalded bran, avoiding for ſome days beans, oats, or any thing hard to chew, as this will affect his eye, eſpecially if it is much inflamed.

Moon eyed horſes are ſubject to cataracts. When the eye is never ſhut up, or cloſed, and when the eyes appear ſunk and periſhing, it frequently happens that one will be loſt, if not both of them. The moſt promiſing ſigns of recovery are when the attacks come more ſeldom, and they leave the globe plump and full, as well as the corner clear and tranſparent.

During the violence of the ſymptoms the cooling regimen ſhould be obſerved, and you may give him daily two ounces of nitre made into a ball with honey. The ſwelling of the lid may be bathed with a ſpunge dipt in lime and hungary water mixed together in equal quantities. The following phyſic may likewiſe be given.

Receipt

Receipt for a Purge.

Take cream of tartar and lenitive electuary of each four ounces, glauber ſalts three ounces, and ſyrup of buckthorn two ounces.

Farcin or Farcy.

The farcin is properly a creeping ulcer, which beginning with hard knots and puſtules, ſometimes ſpread over the whole body of the horſe. The cauſe lies in the blood and humours, and it is contagious. In the beginning the knots are hard, which ſoon turn into ſoft bliſters, and diſcharge an oily matter. In ſome horſes it appears on the head only, in ſome on the external jugular, in ſome on the plate vein, and ſometimes runs downwards towards the knee, and ſometimes upwards towards the briſket; in ſome horſes the farcin appears about the paſterns, and on the inſide of the thigh, riſing upwards towards the ſheath; in ſhort, every part of the body is ſubject to it, when it has taken place in any.

That kind of farcin is moſt eaſily cured which begins in the head, unleſs it has got amongſt the kernels of the jaws and towards the ear roots, in which caſe the glanders are likely to enſue. When it begins on the outſide of the ſhoulder or hips, it is eaſily cured; but when it ariſes on the plate vein and that ſwells much, and the glands and kernels under the arm-pit are affected, it is hard to cure; and when it begins in the moſt depending parts of the body, it is difficult to remove it, ſo as to make the cure laſting, becauſe it is often attended with the greaſe.

When the farcin is epidemical, if the knots ariſing on various parts of the body at once, ſoon becoming very bad ulcers and diſcharging a greeniſh bloody matter from the noſtrils, death is pretty

ſoon

ſoon the conſequence; and if freſh knots ariſe upon the back and loins eſpecially, and the diſeaſe continues obſtinate, it is generally fatal, but when the ſymptoms are more favourable as heretofore diſcribed, the cure may be attempted.

The cure of the farcin conſiſts in the removing the languid and ſluggiſh diſpoſition of the blood, which is much diveſted of its ſpirits, and more liable to be obſtructed in the extreme parts; if the horſe is well able to ſtand purgative medicines, he muſt go through the following courſe; for you muſt not expect this noxious diſtemper cured in any great hurry.

An interval of a week at leaſt ſhould ſubſiſt between his purges for otherwiſe, if you purge him oftener, you run a great hazard of deſtroying his conſtitution, or killing him without farther ceremony.

The following ball may be given, whether the horſe is fat or lean, as it will operate as a ſudorific and alterative medicine.

A Ball for the Farcin.

Take diaphoretic antimony one ounce; venice treacle three ounces; native cinnabar four ounces; gum guaiacum one ounce; zedoary root and galangal of each half an ounce; mix theſe up with a pound of the cordial ball, and the ſize of a pigeon's egg given twice a day before his water.

It is likewiſe neceſſary that the knots ſhould be rubbed with the following ointment.

Ointment for the Farcin.

Take flanders oil of bays one pound and an half, oil of turpentine two ounces, and quickſilver four ounces; the horſe ſhould be rubbed all over with this ointment once a week if the diſtemper is obſtinately

ſtinately fixed, letting him have two or three purges at proper intervals.

The following preparation of antimony will be effectual to eradicate this diſtemper, if there are any favorable ſymptoms.

A Powder for the Farcin.

Take bezoar mineral and butter of antimony of each an ounce, mix them together and make a powder, which may be beat up with half a pound of the cordial ball, and the bigneſs of a walnut given him every day for three weeks, letting him faſt two or three hours after it, and giving him gentle exerciſe.

A Diſcutient and Repelling Waſh for the Farcin.

Take of oil of vitriol and turpentine of each two ounces, ſpirits of wine four ounce, and white wine vinegar ſix ounces. This waſh may be uſed in order to prevent the ſpreading of the knots or buds, and to diſperſe them. I will give one more receipt for a waſh, which may be uſed as this.

Another Waſh.

Take of ſpirits of wine rectified four ounces, camphire half an ounce, vinegar or verjuice ſix ounces, white vitriol diſſolved in four ounces of ſpring water one ounce, let theſe be mixed together,

Fevers.

A fever is an augmented velocity of the blood; the blood being compoſed of liquid parts, is therefore capable of being put into a more than ordinary degree of motion, from a variety of internal and external cauſes. When the blood is violently agitated by the heat of the ſun or by hard exerciſe, the fever is of the ſymptomatic kind, and is regular and uniform; but when it ariſes from any ill

quality

quality in the blood, and there are any obſtructions in the ſmaller veſſels, great diſorder in the whole frame muſt be occaſioned thereby. Indeed, there are ſo many cauſes from which fevers proceed, that it will be endleſs to recite them; and as nature, unaſſiſted with art, is not ſufficient to throw off a fever, I will lay down the ſymptoms attending the different kinds, and the methods of cure.

The general ſymptoms of a fever are great reſtleſſneſs, the horſe's ranging from one end of his rack to the other, his flanks beat, his eyes are red and inflamed, his tongue parched and dry, his breath is hot and ſmells ſtrong, he loſes his appetite, nibbles his hay, and frequently ſmells to the ground; the whole body is hotter than ordinary, he dungs often, tho' but little at a time, uſually hard and in ſmall bits; he ſtales with difficulty and his urine is high coloured, his flanks beat, and he ſeems to thirſt, but drinks little at a time and often, and his pulſe beats full and hard.

The above are the general ſymptoms of a fever, but there are particular ones which muſt be attended to.

The putrid fever is of a more complicated and irregular nature than the former; in this caſe, the fever is ſlow with languiſhing and great depreſſions, his eyes looks moiſt and languid, he moves his jaws in a feeble and looſe manner, with an unpleaſant grating of his teeth, and many other ſymptoms which attend a fever leſs dangerous.

The intermitting fever is known by a coldneſs and ſhivering, with great indiſpoſition to action, followed by great heat and thirſt, ending with a plentiful ſweat; when all this is over, the horſe feeds and performs any exerciſe as if free from diſeaſe, until a ſecond fit attacks him.

In all fevers bleeding is neceſſary, according to the ſtrength and condition of the horſe; their diet

ſhould be ſcalded bran, given in ſmall quantities. Pick your hay and put about an handful at a time into the rack, which will encourage him to eat it, and let his water be a little warmed. The following receipts may be applied in the firſt ſtage of fevers, and when the ſymptoms correſpond with thoſe laid down under fevers in general.

An Opening Fever Ball.

Take four ounces of cream of tartar, with the ſame quantity of lenitive electuary; make theſe into a ball with wheat flour, and give him half one morning and half the next; or if he is not eaſy to purge, divide it into balls of a proper ſize, and give him the whole of it for one doſe.

An Opening Fever Drink.

Diſſolve four ounces of glauber ſalts, and the ſame quantity of cream of tartar, in a proper quantity of water, to which you may add two drams of powder of jalap.

The following clyſter may be thrown up every morning.

Emollient Clyſter for a Fever.

Boil in three quarts of water two handfuls of marſh mallows and one of camomile flowers, and one ounce of fennel ſeeds, let them boil till they are reduced to two quarts, then ſtrain them off, and add four ounces of treacle and a pint of linſeed oil.

In a putrid fever a moderate quantity of blood ſhould be taken away, and repeated in proportion to his ſtrength. After this you may give him the following drink.

The Putrid Fever Drink.

Diſſolve one ounce of ſnake root, three drams of ſaffron, and the ſame quantity of camphire in a little

little ſpirits of wine; then take an handful of balm, ditto of ſage, ditto of camomile flowers, liquorice root ſliced half an ounce, and three ounces of nitre, infuſe theſe in two quarts of boiling water, and when cold ſtrain them off, and ſqueeze into it three lemons; this muſt be ſweetened with honey, and the firſt part of the receipt added to it. A pint of the above very efficacious drink ſhould be given him four times a day.

Should the fever increaſe rather than diminiſh after giving him the above drink, you muſt give him the following ball.

The Putrid Fever Ball.

Take of ſnake root powdered, myrrh and contrayerva root each two drams, venice treacle half an ounce, and ſaffron one dram; make theſe into a ball with honey, which ſhould be given him twice or thrice a day.

Another Putrid Fever Drink.

Take of liquorice root ſliced one ounce, ſaffron two drams, contrayerva and ſnake root of each two ounces; infuſe theſe in two quarts of boiling water cloſe covered for two hours, ſtrain off and add half a pint of diſtilled vinegar, four ounces of ſpirits of wine wherein half an ounce of camphire is diſſolved, and two ounces of venice treacle; give a pint of this drink every ſix hours.

If the fever ſhould be brought to an intermitting one, which is a very deſireable circumſtance, for that forebodes a cure, eſpecially if eruptions and ſwellings on the leg ſhould enſue, for this denotes a ſpeedy termination of the diſtemper, you may then give him the following.

Receipt for an Intermitting Fever.

Take one ounce of jeſuit's bark, to which you may add two drams of elixir of vitriol; make theſe into a ball with either treacle or honey, and give it him when the fit is off.

Fiſtula.

A fiſtula is a kind of pipe, but its common uſe is to ſignify ulcers that lie deep, and ouze out their matter through long, narrow winding paſſages, which is generally thin and commonly called an ichor. A fiſtula is often occaſioned by the bad healing of a wound, and ſometimes from a cruſh from the ſaddle.

The beſt method of cure is to ſearch the wound with a leaden probe that will eaſily bend, and if the cavity lies in any part which can eaſily be opened, it ſhould be done ſo even the whole length of it. After the cavity is quite open, you muſt feel with your finger for the horny ſubſtances; for the diſcharge from theſe old wounds forms itſelf into hard knots, which muſt be taken away with a knife; which done, you may apply the following water.

The Fiſtula Water.

Take corroſive ſublimate two drams, and put it into a pint of ſtrong lime water; let theſe be ſtirred frequently together for ſome days, then pour off what is clear, and add four ounces of ſpirits of wine. With this water the wound may be waſhed every day for a week.

The wound ſhould be dreſſed once or twice a day with the following.

The Fiſtula Ointment.

Take turpentine half a pound, tar two pounds, honey ſix ounces, ten yolks of eggs; the turpentine,

tine, tar and honey ſhould be melted together over a ſlow fire; when it has ſtood till it is milk warm, you muſt ſtir in an ounce of the beſt french verdigreaſe in fine powder, and ſee that it is well mixed, otherwiſe it will ſink to the bottom.

Fractures.

Fractures are ſo various and ſo complex, and ſo many technical terms muſt be uſed in their deſcription, which I mean as much as poſſible to avoid, becauſe unintelligible to common readers; alſo it is ſo difficult to aſcertain the true ſtate of a fracture in any part, without ſome knowledge of the chirurgical art. I would therefore, in this inſtance, refer the reader to the moſt experienced farrier he can procure, rather than truſt his own judgement, notwithſtanding the helps he might obtain from this work.

Founder.

The ſeat of this diſeaſe is the ends of the tendonous fibres which are united into the upper part of the coffin bone, ſo that there is great pain in his feet, and he can ſcarcely touch the ground; in this caſe, the hoof ſhould be cut through from top to bottom in five or ſix places, and the ſole ſhould be drawn.

Gangrene.

The ſigns of a gangrene are when the ſymptoms of inflammation too ſuddenly diſappear, and there enſues a dull ſenſe in the part, not riſing again if depreſſed, many watery puſtules and a blackneſs of the fleſh. The following ſolution will be effectual, if any can be.

Solution for the Gangrene.

Take ſpirit of nitre two ounces, and quickſilver one ounce, mix them together, moiſten cloths in this liquor, and fold them round the gangrened

part, and the dead fleſh will readily ſeparate from the ſound.

Giggs.

Giggs are little ſwellings on the inſide of the mouth or palate, which are cured if taken in time by ſlitting them open with a knife, and waſhing the wounds with ſalt and vinegar; but if they are neglected, they will degenerate into the cankers, which I have already treated upon.

Glanders.

Mr. Gibſon deſcribes this infectious and often times fatal diſorder, in the following manner; "That it is a flux or running of corrupt matter from the noſe of a horſe, which matter is of different colours, as white, yellow, green or black, according to the degree of malignity, or according as the diſtemper has been of long or ſhort continuance."

One inſeparable ſign of the glanders is an inflammation or ſwelling of the glands about the throat, and behind the ears; this diſorder, as well as every other, but more eſpecially thoſe of the moſt conſequence ſhould be taken early.

Bleeding is proper in the beginning of the diſtemper, before the humours have too far infected the glands and the kernels about the upper part of the windpipe, and great care ſhould be taken of his diet. He ſhould be kept very warm, and fed with clean dry good food; the hay ſhould be ſweet, and well ſhaken from the duſt, which generally adheres to it; his oats ſhould be ground; maſhes ſhould be given him with warm water, and a little oatmeal put into it. The glanders are often occaſioned in horſes, as agues are in the human ſpecies, viz. through poorneſs of living and lowneſs of fleſh, and as diſeaſes are often cured by their contraries, whatever affords good wholeſome nouriſhment,

riſhment, and adds ſpirits to the blood, will certainly be of ſervice.

If theſe matters are properly attended to, I would adviſe by way of addition the daily uſe of the following medicine, for at leaſt a month, and if any thing given internally can reach the root of the diſtemper, this will perform the cure.

Mixture for the Glanders.

Take a pound of balſam of capivi, incorporate it well with the yolks of twenty freſh eggs; then add to it a pound of treacle, and mix all in ſix quarts of good ſtale beer, and keep it corked in a ſtone bottle for uſe.

Injections have been of uſe, and if you can contrive a ſyringe long enough to throw up the liquor ſo far as to reach the affected glands ſituated at the upper part of the throat, it may be of ſervice. The following receipt for an injection will be of uſe in this caſe, but you will obſerve that it is not ſufficient without the uſe of internal medicines.

Injection for the Glanders.

Take three ounces of venice turpentine, mix it very well with the yolks of twelve eggs, then add ſix ounces of honey of roſes, two ounces of ægyptiacum ointment, and one quart of white wine. Let it be ſyringed up the noſtrils milk warm, and be careful that it reaches the part affected, otherwiſe it will be of no poſſible ſervice.

Gonorrhœa.

The gonorrhœa, or mattering of the yard, ariſes moſt commonly from being too high fed and too little worked; if this is the caſe in young horſes and he thruſts his yard againſt his belly, you muſt either geld him, or let him have mares; and

the

the latter I would recommend, as being the moſt natural.

It will ſometimes happen, that when a horſe has been covering ſeveral mares, that his yard will be over-heated, in which caſe it will often happen, that the ſkin is fretted off, the following ointment will be of ſervice in this caſe.

Ointment for a Horſe's Yard when ſore.

Take venice turpentine two ounces, honey of roſes one ounce, and two yolks of eggs; let theſe be ſtirred well together, and applied moderately warm, two or three times a day, with a ſmall bunch of feathers tied together.

If only an inflammation is the conſequence of the horſe's frequently covering mares, the following water will be of ſervice.

Water for a Horſe's Yard when inflamed.

Take half an ounce of ſugar of lead, and one quart of lime water; dip a piece of ſpunge in this mixture, and apply it milk warm.

Gravel in the Feet.

If your horſe is gravelled in the ſole, it may be diſcovered by uſing the pincers moderately. The gravel moſtly follows the nail holes, and when theſe paſs too near the quick, it is then ſuch ſort of matter gets in and corrupts, and he may be gravelled from his heels being pared too thin. After you have got out all the gravel, you may heal the place with the following ointment.

Ointment for the Gravel in the Feet.

Take common turpentine and bees wax of each half a pound; freſh butter clarified one pound, french verdigreaſe in fine powder one ounce and an half, and four ounces of honey.

If the gravel lie deep, or through the ſole of

the foot, it may be told by tracing it with the drawing knife. In this caſe the ſole muſt be drawn. The coffin bone is ſometimes affected, and then you had better cauteriſe it. The following tincture ſhould be applied, and a pledget of the above ointment bound over it.

Tincture for the Gravel in the Feet.

Take tincture of euphorbium two drams, and tincture of myrrh and aloes half an ounce; mix them well together, and apply it with a little lint to the bone affected.

Gravel Pains.

Horſes are not much ſubject to the gravel, but ſometimes they will be troubled with it; if there is much heat and pain, he ſhould be bled, and have plenty of gum arabic water, which I have already given a receipt for. The following clyſter ſhould be thrown up as warm as he can bear it.

Clyſter for the Gravel.

Take pellitory of the wall two handfuls, mallows and marſh mallows of each three handfuls, boil theſe in four quarts of water to three, then ſtrain out the liquor, and add three ounces of venice turpentine diſſolved in the yolks of three eggs, oil of anniſeed two drams, oil of juniper and oil of turpentine, of each half an ounce. Incorporate the oils with the turpentine, eggs and three ounces of ſyrup of marſh mallows, when mixed together adminiſter it as before directed.

Greaſe.

The greaſe is a diſorder ariſing from two different cauſes, either from a relaxation in the veſſels, or from a bad diſpoſition in the blood and juices. Where it conſiſts only in the relaxation of the veſſels, muſt

muſt be treated entirely as a local complaint. Moderate exerciſe, proper dreſſing, cleanlineſs and ſome external application will anſwer the purpoſe; his ſwelled heels ſhould be conſtantly cut cloſe, and always waſhed clean with ſoap-ſuds, or with the following repelling waſh.

A repellent Waſh for the Greaſe.

Take of old verjuice, or ſtrong white wine vinegar ſix ounces, white vitriol diſſolved in a glaſs of water one ounce, rectified ſpirits of wine four ounces, and diſſolve in it half an ounce of camphor; mix theſe together, and ſhake the bottle when uſed.

Poultices will be found neceſſary when the heels are cracked; in this caſe great cleanlineſs muſt be obſerved, and frequent waſhing, that there may be no lodgment of the offenſive matter. The poultice ſhould conſiſt of proper quantities of hog's lard, common turpentine, and oatmeal, boiled up in ſtrong beer grounds.

If the greaſe ariſes from an internal diſeaſe, you muſt bleed him, and frequently give him the following diuretic ball. Nitre is very neceſſary in this diſorder, but above all, becauſe the moſt efficacious, I would adviſe you to turn him into a good ſalt marſh for two or three months; this will do more than all the medicines you can adminiſter, being a very powerful alterative, and which once cured a horſe of my own after every other method failed.

A Diuretic Ball for the Greaſe.

Let the following ingredients be made into a ball, and given him in the quantity of about two ounces every morning. Take of yellow roſin four ounces; ſalt of tartar and ſal-prunella of each two ounces, venice ſoap half a pound, oil of juniper

niper half an ounce. As prevention is the beſt remedy in every diſeaſe, I will juſt tell the reader the method a worthy friend of mine, a farmer, takes in order to prevent the greaſe in his waggon horſes, and, indeed, with all his others, and he keeps a great number. In the months of April and September, he always mixes a pint of human urine in their feeds of corn twice a day; this will be rather nauceous at firſt, but thenhe only ſprinkles a litttle upon it, and increaſes it by degrees, till the horſes become very fond of it, and prefer corn thus mixed to any other. The farmer told me himſelf, that he had adopted this method for twenty years paſt, and that he never knew one of them, during that whole period, to be troubled with the greaſe.

Gripes.

This is only another name for the cholic, of which I have already treated as amply as is conſiſtent with the deſign of the preſent undertaking, and to it I refer the reader for any information he may want.

Gutta Serena.

A gutta ſerena is a loſs of ſight, without any very manifeſt defect in the eye. When the horſe has one, he will raiſe his head, as if looking at the light, and when he is brought out of the ſtable, will lift up his legs higher than is neceſſary, and ſets them down as if afraid to go on. External injuries are frequently the cauſe, but ſometimes internal ones. Bleeding ſhould be uſed if the horſe is able to bear it, and a courſe of mercurial medicines, which will effect a cure if it is to be obtained.

Head-

Head-Ach.

The ſigns of the head-ach in a horſe are, hanging down his ears more than ordinary, dropping his head, dimneſs of ſight, and watering eyes. Bleeding and purging ſhould be firſt uſed, according to the horſe's ſtrength, and if theſe will not avail, he ſhould be rowelled in different places, and theſe ſhould be kept running for a fortnight or three weeks.

Dr. Bracken recommends the herb aſarabacca, to be dried and powdered, and with a quill blown up his noſtrils, ſo that it may paſs a good way into his brain; this will perform wonders in head-achs and diſtempered eyes of any kind, for it purges the brain and cauſes a violent running at the noſe. It may be uſed three times a week, and about as much as will lie upon a ſhilling each time. The horſe's head ſhould be well covered, leſt he ſhould take cold.

Hide-bound.

You may know when your horſe is hide-bound, by his ſkin ſetting too cloſe to the ribs, ſo that you can hardly raiſe it from them; he is generally coſtive, looks lean, and out of condition. It ariſes generally from having too much dry food, and from hard exerciſe. The moſt cooling diet ſhould be given him, and graſs if poſſible.

Hoof-bound.

A horſe may be ſaid to be hoof-bound, when his heels are too narrow, or that his hoof is bound up and drawn together by wrinkles, and runs ſo tight round the inſtep that the foot appears like a ball. The beſt method of cure is to cut ſeveral lines from the coronet to the toe, and then filling them up with pitch.

Jaundice.

Jaundice.

The jaundice is known by a duſky yellowneſs of the eyes; the inſide of the mouth and lips, the tongue and bars of the roof of the mouth looking alſo yellow; the horſe is dull and refuſes his food, the dung is hard and dry, and generally yellow; his urine of a dirty brown colour, and he ſtales with difficulty. When the diſtemper is recent, there is little fear of his recovery; but if the liver has been long diſeaſed, the cure is ſcarce practicable.

Bleeding ſhould be uſed rather plentifully, and you ſhould give him purging clyſters, as he will be very coſtive. The following purge will be of ſervice.

Purging Ball for the Jaundice.

Take of cream of tartar powdered one ounce and an half, half an ounce of caſtile ſoap, ſaffron two drams, ſuccotrine aloes ten drams, and a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of buckthorn; this may be repeated two or three times, and the following drink occaſionally given.

An Opening Drink for the Jaundice.

Take burdock root ſliced half a pound, monks rhubarb four ounces, liquorice ſliced two ounces, madder root and turmeric of each four ounces; boil theſe in four quarts of forge water, till it is reduced to three, then ſtrain it off and ſweeten it with honey.

If mercurials are neceſſary, give the mercurial balls, and treat him accordingly.

Inflammations.

Theſe are of various kinds, principally ariſing from

internal cauſes; and are, indeed, chiefly internal diſorders. The diaphragm, lungs, pleura, &c. are the principal ſeats of inflammations, or rather the moſt inflammable internal parts. They are all attended with fevers, which are leſs or more violent, in proportion to the degree of inflammation, and the cure is the ſame in all.

The treatment ſhould be the ſame as in fevers, and the diet cooling and relaxing.

Kidneys and Bladder diſordered.

When the back and loins are weak and there is a difficulty of ſtaling, with a general faintneſs, loſs of appetite and deadneſs of the eyes. When the urine is thick, foul, and ſometimes bloody, you may very ſurely determine determine, that his kidneys and bladder are diſordered.

Rowelling and bleeding are the firſt remedies, theſe will prevent inflammations, and hinder the progreſs of the fever, (for a fever generally attends theſe diſorders) to which you may alternately adminiſter the following diuretic and ſtrengthening ball, and if a clyſter is neceſſary, you may uſe the one ſubjoined.

A Diuretic Ball.

Take ſtraſburg turpentine and venice ſoap of each an ounce, nitre ſix drams, myrrh powdered two drams, make theſe into a ball with honey and waſh it down with any proper liquid.

A Strengthening Ball.

Take ſal-prunella half an ounce, ſpermaceti ſix drams, and Lucatelli's balſam one ounce; if the urine is bloody, add half an ounce of japan earth; mix theſe into a ball with honey, and waſh it down with decoction of marſh mallows, or any other liquid.

A Stimulating

A Stimulating Clyſter.

Take of jalap powdered two drams, juniper and bay berries of each an handful, bruiſe them and boil them in two quarts of mallow decoction; ſtrain off and mix the following by degrees; barbadoes aloes two ounces, venice turpentine two ounces, beat up with the yolks of two eggs, when mixed as directed add a pint of linſeed oil.

Lampas.

The lampas is a filthy lump or excreſcence in the roof of the mouth, ſo that upon opening it you may perceive that the roof riſes above the teeth; it is common to young horſes, as their mouths are not ſo harſh and dry as old ones.

Many people will preſcribe cutting this out, but I think it a needleſs torment, and have purpoſely inſerted this, in order to caution you from ſuch cruel treatment.

Lax, or Scouring.

Some horſes are naturally more lax or coſtive than others, and as I have already treated of coſtiveneſs, it is neceſſary that I ſhould treat likewiſe of a lax habit of body.

The lax is a frequent diſcharge of thin watery matter by the anus, ſometimes with and ſometimes without excrements, and often attended with gripes. In this caſe the ſtomach muſt be ſtrengthened; the following cordial drench ſhould be given.

A Cordial Drench for the Lax, or Scouring.

Take cardamums, carroway ſeeds and anniſeeds of each an ounce, juniper berries four ounces, bruiſe the ſeeds and berries, and put them into five pints of mint water, then add to them two ounces

of venice treacle, boil them till about half is conſumed, then ſtrain out the liquor, and add to it half a pint of red port wine, and half a pound of treacle.

Lethargy.

In lethargic diſorders the horſe generally reſts his head with his mouth in the manger, and his pole often reclined to one ſide; though he may ſhew an inclination to eat, he frequently falls aſleep with the food in his mouth.

Emollient clyſters will be found neceſſary, and the nervous balls recommended in convulſive caſes.

Mallenders.

Mallenders are ſituated upon the bending of the knee within ſide, they diſcharge a ſharp thin matter, are very ſore, and will make the horſe ſtumble and go lame. If you waſh the part with ſoap lather, and uſe the following ointment, I think it will cure him.

Ointment for the Mallenders.

Take ſtanders oil of bays two ounces, or hog's lard two ounces, ſublimate mercury two drams, mix them well together, and anoint the mallenders every night and morning, till the ſcabs fall off.

Or,

Take ſtrong blue ointment two ounces, white vitriol two ounces, and ſoft green ſoap ſix ounces, mix theſe together, and uſe it as before prescribed.

Mange.

The mange, or ſcab in horſes, is a diſtemper ſeated in the ſkin, conſequently outward applications will be moſt efficacious; it often begins in the

the neck, mane or tail, and occasion an incessant rubbing; it proceeds from the blood being of too thin a texture, and his poor living, which should be removed by giving him nourishing and wholesome diet. If you do this, and anoint the parts affected with the following ointment, he will, in all probability, soon be cured.

Mercurial Ointment for the Mange.

Take one pound of fresh butter, four ounces of quicksilver, two ounces of oil of turpentine, and four ounces of black soap; this should be mixed exceedingly well together, and rubbed in for a long time in the sun.

Molten Grease.

The signs of the molten grease, which rarely happens but to over fat horses, and to those very seldom, are a fever, restlessness, startings, &c. and he will discharge with his dung a fat oily matter, if it is not soon stopped he will lose his flesh. He should be bled plentifully, and rowelled immediately. Emollient clysters should be given to abate the fever, and dissolve cream of tartar, or nitre, in his water, which should be given warm. The following alterative purge should be repeated once a week for two months.

An Alterative Purge for the Molten Grease.

Take, diaphoretic antimony and powder of myrrh of each two drams, succotrine aloes six drams, and gum guaiacum powdered half an ounce; make these into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

Mortification Vide Gangrene.

Offsets.

Offsets differ very little from splents, and are situated

ſituated near the inſide of the knee, and grow of a gummy ſubſtance; if taken in time, and are not of too hard a nature, they may yield to remedies; the firſt method to be taken is, to beat them well with a bleeding ſtick, and then wound the part with a red hot bodkin, and rub in ſome of the beſt oil of origany, after which put on the green ointment; or you may take the ſame method as preſcribed under the head for bone ſpavins.

Palſy.

The palſy in horſes ſeems rather an attendant upon the apoplexy, for I do not remember the uſe of any limb taken away but in conſequence of an apopletic fit. I ſhall therefore leave it to the diſcretion of the reader, to uſe the methods preſcribed for the apoplexy, if ſuch a ſymptom of the palſy takes place.

Poll-Evil.

The poll-evil, (which is a ſwelling in the nape of the neck of a horſe, juſt behind his ears) proceeds oftentimes from cruſhes and bruiſes with the halter or other hard ſubſtance, and ſometimes from ill humours of the blood. The cure is much the ſame as in the fiſtula, the ointment under that head ſhould be uſed after you have laid the part open as there preſcribed, in addition to which you may pour into the wound a little oil of turpentine made hot, and rub the ſwelling with the following ointment.

Ointment for the Poll-Evil.

Take oil of bays half a pound, oil of turpentine two ounces and quickſilver three ounces. Rub the ſwelling twice a day, and cover the neck with flannel.

Quitter Bone.

A quitter is an hard round ſwelling upon the coronet,

ronet, moſtly about the heel, or back part of the hoof, and generally it grows on the inſide. It is moſt commonly occaſioned by the lodgment of gravel, which not being got out in time, works its way upwards to the coronet, and forms a quittor bone; it may likewiſe be occaſioned by bruiſes, pricks, &c. and is generally attended with lameneſs, and the ſwelling uſually breaks and forms a kind of ulcer.

It is cured by burning holes in it pretty deep with a cautery, and ſo big that pieces of ſublimate mercury of the ſize of horſe-beans, may be put in, which ſhould ſtay there till there turns out a lump of putrified fleſh. After which the wound may be dreſſed with the green ointment as ordered for the gravel in the feet.

Ring-Bone.

This is a hard ſwelling generally on the fore and lower part of the paſtern, to which young horſes are very ſubject. Bliſtering will cure it if taken in time, but if not it muſt be fired, and a ſtrengthening plaiſter applied, which will entirely do the buſineſs.

Ruptures.

The ſwellings are generally about the ſize of a man's fiſt, deſcending to the hock, are frequently ſoft and yield to the preſſure of the hand, when they will return into the cavity of the belly. In order to relax the parts, you ſhould take away a large quantity of blood, and foment the part two or three times a day. Vide Receipt for fomentation, and apply a poultice made with oatmeal, oil and vinegar, until the ſwelling grows ſoft, or the gut is returned into the belly, throwing up frequently emollient and oily clyſters, and feeding him with ſcalded bran.

Sallenders.

Sallenders.

Sallenders and mallenders differ only in this reſpect, viz. the one is ſituated in the hock, the other in the bending of the knee, and the method of cure is the ſame in every reſpect. Vide Mallenders.

Scratches. Vide Greaſe.

Sit-Faſt.

A ſit-faſt uſually proceeds from a warble, and is a horny ſubſtance in the horſe's ſkin. The part ſhould be taken hold of with plyers, and the horny part cut entirely out, and afterwards dreſſed with common wound ointment.

Splents.

Theſe are boney protuberances or excreſcences on the flanks of a horſe, and are in various forms; they ſometimes occaſion a little lameneſs when they grow out ſo as to preſs on the back ſinew. If obſerved in the beginning, they ſhould be well rubbed with ſtrong ſharp vinegar; but if they are become hard, the hair ſhould be cut away and the bliſtering ointment applied; and if it runs under the back ſinew, it ſhould be cauteriſed, and have the bliſtering ointment applied afterwards.

Stagg Evil. Vide Convulſions.

Strains.

Of ſtrains there are various kinds, but the principal ones are in the ſhoulder and back ſinews. When a ſtrain is in the ſhoulder, the horſe will ſet his foot down gently to favor it; but if you can't diſcover where the lameneſs lies, you muſt have the ſhoe taken off, and his foot ſearched and ſqueezed a little with pincers, and if his ſole be good he will not

not eaſily wince. If it is neither in the ſhoulder nor foot, it may be in the back ſinews, which may be known by the roundneſs of the leg, or inflammation thereabouts.

If the horſe is ſtrained in the ſhoulder he muſt be bled in the thigh vein, and his ſhoulder rubbed with the following mixture.

Mixture for a Strain in the Shoulder.

Take camphorated ſpirits of wine two ounces, and oil of turpentine one ounce, mix theſe together and rub it into the ſhoulder at twice, half ſoon after bleeding and the reſt twelve hours after.

Rowelling is ſometimes neceſſary for a ſtrain in the ſhoulder, eſpecially if the ſtrain is violent and a flux of humours is brought on.

If the ſtrain is in the back ſinews, the following poultice will be ſufficient, with reſt and patience; for ſtrains are generally very long in curing.

Poultice for a Strain in the Back Sinews.

Take of bole armoniac in powder half a pound, white wine vinegar and whites of eggs as much as will make it of a proper conſiſtence.

Strangles.

The ſeat of the ſtrangles is in the muſcles of the tongue and ſalivary glands, and the two ſides of the under jaw ſwell near to the throat; the ſymptoms are a fever, cough, thirſt, watering eyes, &c. The fever ſhould be moderated by cooling but not purging clyſters, after which you may give an ounce of bark every day, and if any hardneſs remains about the part where the tumour was, rub it every day with ſtrong blue ointment.

Strangury.

The ſtrangury is, in other words, a ſuppreſſion of urine; it is diſcharged by drops and with much difficulty

difficulty and pain; it may be occaſioned by wind, too great fulneſs of the ſtomach, or by an inflammation of the kidneys, or by too long retention of urine, occaſioned by travelling too far without ſtopping.

If inflammation is the cauſe, he muſt be bled immediately, and a turpentine clyſter adminiſtered. If it proceeds from wind, you muſt treat him as under the windy cholic; and if from the kidneys, according to the rules laid down under that head.

Surfeit.

Surfeits may ariſe from different cauſes, but they always terminate in a diſorder in the blood. When a horſe is ſurfeited, his ſkin is full of ſcales, his coat ſtares and looks ruſty, and ſometimes he will have dry fixed ſcabs all over his body and limbs. Whatever way the humour operates, whether in a moiſt or dry ſcab, it is very ſharp and attended with a violent itching. The wet ſurfeit is a moiſt running ſcurvy. I will now preſcribe the different methods of cure for both the dry and the wet ſurfeit, and in both theſe diſorders bleeding is neceſſary in the firſt place.

A mild alterative Purge for the Dry Surfeit.

Take of gum guaiacum half an ounce, diaphoretic antimony and powder of myrrh of each two drams, and ſuccotrine aloes one ounce; make theſe into a ball with ſyrup of buckthorn.

A cooling Purge for the Wet Surfeit.

Take of lenitive electuary and cream of tartar of each four ounces, and three drams of jalap diſſolved in water gruel; this ſhould be given faſting twice a week, becauſe it is a mild purge, otherwiſe I don't recommend ſtrong ones to be given more than once a week.

Vives

Vives.

The vives, or ives, are thought to differ but little from the ſtrangles; it is a ſwelling of the glands under the ears of an horſe, and generally happens to young ones. The tumour gradually diſperſes by bleeding, purging gently, and rubbing the part with mild ointment, and you may now and then uſe emollient clyſters; this method is much preferable to ſuppuration, for ſometimes more harm than you imagine will enſue therefrom, and you may increaſe the diſorder inſtead of ſuppreſſing it.

Warbles.

Theſe are ſmall hard tumours under the ſaddle, and are occaſioned by the heat of the ſaddle in travelling. If you waſh them with the following mixture they will moſt probably ſubſide; otherwiſe, if you let them alone, they will ſoon become ſitfaſts.

Mixture for the Warbles.

Take tincture of myrrh and aloes two drams, oil of turpentine half an ounce, and ſpirits of wine two ounces, mix theſe together and bathe the part frequently.

Uſeful Obſervations on the Animal Oeconomy of a Horſe; or the Study of the general Principles on which the Art of Medicine is founded, in order to guard againſt the Ignorance and Illiteracy of ſome Farriers, Grooms, &c.

The general formation or mechaniſm of a horſe, is very much like that of the human ſpecies, I mean with reſpect to its internal parts and faculties, and the operation of medicines is pretty nearly the ſame on both.

Fluids

Fluids of various conſiſtencies, ſome in a more denſe and others in a more volatile manner, circulate through hollow tubes of various ſizes and forms over his whole animal frame. A great deal of the knowledge of Farriery conſiſts in laying a proper foundation, or, in other words, having proper ideas of the circulation of the blood and fluids, of the formation of the chyle, and of the power and elaſticity of the ſolids and veſſels.

The blood is propelled by the heart, thro' the great artery which ariſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart, and the other arteries ariſing from it, and affords proper ſupport and nouriſhment to the different parts of the whole frame. The ſeveral ſecretions of urine, bile, &c. being performed, the blood again returns by the veins to the heart; and this circulation is performed by the force of the heart and blood veſſels, and by the power of the muſcles and ſolids exerted thereupon. The tubes, arteries and veins through which the circulation and ſecretions are maintained, are of various ſize, and are very minute in order to admit the finer and more groſs parts to paſs through them; and as the tubes, arteries, &c. are ſuited to the different fluids, ſo the fluids are as nicely adapted to them.

The chyle is that white juice which the food is immediately converted into by digeſtion, and of which the blood is made; it is received by the ſubclavian vein into the blood, paſſes into the vena cava, and from thence into the right auricle and ventricle of the heart; it paſſes through ſeveral orders of veſſels, and is finally tranſmitted to every part of the body.

To how many internal diſorders therefore muſt an œconomy ſo finely proportioned be ſubject; for if the fluids are too violently propelled into any of

the

the capillary veſſels, or there is any obſtruction of any kind, the whole frame or any particular part will be affected. Thus have I given the grand outlines of the animal œconomy, at leaſt that part of it which has to do with the circulation of the blood; to attempt a minute deſcription of theſe parts would exceed the limits of a performance deſigned for common uſe, and adapted to the pocket of every one who wants a compendious treatiſe upon every thing relative to Farriery and Horſemanſhip.

I think it my duty, in order to make this treatiſe as compleat as poſſible, to ſubjoin the following liſts; which, I have no doubt, will be found exceedingly uſeful to my readers.

The Gentleman Farrier's Surgery and Laboratory ſhould conſiſt of the following Materials:

1ſt. Crooked and ſtraight needles
2d. Caſe of diſſecting knives, fleams and lancets
3d. Cautering irons flat and pointed
4th Clyſter ſyringe, pipe and bladder
5th Spunges, freſh and dried
6th Spatulas, probes and ſciſſars
7th Scales, weights, meaſures, mortars and funnels
8th Lint, tow, rollers and ladles.

The following Medicines ready compounded he ſhould have at Hand, viz.

Fever powder
Syrup of Buckthorn
Diaſcordium
Hiera Picra
Tincture of Opium
Antimonial Wine
Oxymel Squills
Aromatic Spice
Cordial Powder
Pectoral Ball
Tincture of Senna
Do. of Rhubarb
Lenitive Electuary
Venice Treacle

Ointments, &c.

Wound Ointment	Oil of Origanum
Green Ointment	Balſam of Turpentine
Quickſilver Ointment	Tincture of Myrrh
Black Baſilicon	Ditto of Euphorbium
Drying Cerate	Friars Balſam
Ægyptiacum	Aqua Fortis
Wine Vinegar	Corroſive Sublimate
Hog's Lard	Butter of Antimony
Tar	Cauſtics
Honey	Red Precipitate
Common Turpentine	Allum Roch
Venice Ditto	Ditto Burnt
Bole	Styptic Water
Vitriol Blue	Colcothar powdered
Ditto White	Spirits of Wine
Soap Liniment	Camphor
Opodildoc	Sugar of Lead
Bates Balſam	Verdigreaſe
Oil of Turpentine	Venice Soap
Ditto of Vitriol	Sal-Ammoniac

Drugs.

Anniſeeds powdered	Æthiop's Mineral
Ditto Freſh	Tin Powdered
Camomile Flowers	Gum Arabic
Gum Guaiacum	Gentian Root
Aſſafætida	Gum Ammoniacum
Spaniſh Elies	Grains of Paradiſe
Liquorice Root	Euphorbium Sublimate
Ditto Powdered	Flour of Brimſtone
Ditto Spaniſh Juice	Saffron
Linſeed Oil	Opium
Factitious Cinnabar	Bark of Peru
Antimnoy Levigated	Squills Powdered

French

French Barley	Calomel
Barbadoes Tar	Salt of Tartar
Fennel Seed	Nitre
Quickſilver	Rhubarb
Oil of Amber	Senna Leaves
Ditto Cloves	Cream of Tartar
Elecampane powdered	Purging Salts
Snake Root Powdered	Aloes Succotrine
Turmeric powdered	Ditto Barbadoes
Jalap Powdered	

The Concluſion, containing ſome General Remarks on the Management of Poſt Chaiſe and other Horſes after violent Exerciſe.

Every body of the leaſt obſervation in the world muſt remark what violent exerciſe ſome horſes are ſubject to, through the brutality of their drivers, or riders, or by the expreſs command of gentlemen, who chuſe to ride poſt at an exceeding hard rate; the goodneſs of the roads about the metropolis, and in general throughout the kingdom, is pleaded as an excuſe in favor of this barbarous practice Cuſtom has ſo eſtabliſhed this general mode, that it will be very hard indeed, to perſuade people to leave it off, they will rather try who ſhall go the faſteſt, and make the moſt haſte on the road, than who ſhall ſpare their horſes and be the moſt humane. Therefore, ſince it muſt needs be ſo, let me lay down ſome rules for their management when ſo extraordinarily heated.

Should a cold be taken whilſt the blood is in this temporary fever, the effects will be very prejudicial, if not quite fatal; in order to prevent which let him cool gradually, either by walking about if the weather is fine, and give him his water a little warmed, for cold water given in this ſtate, will moſt

likely,

likely, by its ſudden chill, occaſion ſickneſs of the ſtomach, and ſudden obſtructions in many parts. Should the weather be bad, he muſt be well rubbed in the ſtable till he is quite dry and cool, and you may throw a few beans into his manger. If he ſhould refuſe them, and appear faint and languid, you ſhould give him an ounce of venice treacle, diſſolved in a pint of beer, and repeated in a few hours if he does not get better. This method is adviſed in order to prevent a fever, for that will become formidable by delay; it is therefore the beſt way to ſecure it before it gets to any head.

FINIS.

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